

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## *Affairs Of Wool And Sheep*

### Meat Consumption:

The July Wool Grower contains a discussion of the place of meat in the diet by Mr. Charles J. Brand of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Brand, with the support of Secretary Wallace, has put the Department of Agriculture properly on record in regard to the use of meat. While not advocating the eating of meat to the disparagement of any other food, they stand for proper recognition of its value. In the nature of a precept they have issued the following statement: "A liberal proportion of meat in the diet tends to make a physically and mentally well-balanced race, as well as a well-balanced agriculture."

### The Hampshire:

Dr. Gardiner's article on the management of Hampshires in their native home explains the methods that have so forcefully implanted the strong propensities for rapid growth and early finish, qualities more strongly demanded each season by American markets and conditions of production.

The record of Hampshire sheep in America is one of steady growth in popularity earned solely by merit, without much effort in the way of advertising and with much less use of the show ring than has been the case with other good breeds. Certainly the official association has not been over-zealous in the West or elsewhere in furthering the interests of breeders of Hampshires. Secretary Tyler is coming West this fall. Much as he now admires and esteems this great sheep, he will find on the Western ranges fresh proof of its merit and adaptability.

### Range and Pasture Management:

The July Wool Grower also contains the third of four valuable articles on range forage plants, written by Dr.

Sampson. Ability to recognize these plants is important. Some of them need opportunity to increase while others indicate wrong conditions that can be treated by proper regulation of dates and length of grazing periods. Dr. Sampson's book, entitled "Range and Pasture Management," is presented on page 40 of this issue and is ready for distribution.

### Value of Grazing Lands:

In speaking of grazing lands, range stockmen very frequently say, "I cannot afford to own them," or "I would be better off if I could give away my land, stop interest and tax payments, and pay only the going lease rates." Many advocates of regulation of grazing on the public domain urge that it is out of the question for stockmen to purchase these lands even if they were offered the opportunity.

These remarks are true in the way they are made, but a fundamental error is behind them. The assumed price of purchase is too high. Even the old Government upset price of \$1.25 per acre is above the real worth of much of our grazing land. Values of strictly grazing lands have too largely been set by prices paid for small key lots controlling additional acres. When appraised strictly for the value of their grass and forage, these lands must be rated at a figure upon the basis of which taxes and interest can be paid and ownership still be attractive. Ownership means security and safety in putting on water and other improvements by which the forage crop can be increased. This means additional investment and is further grounds for readjustment of original values.

A great deal of land has become the property of stockmen at too high prices because purchase was practically forced at a time when live-stock

values seemed to justify high land prices. But such values were temporary and with their recession, the new land owner was left to work out his obligations with lower priced products. There is need for, and must be, a readjustment of ideas as to values of grazing lands. They are worth what stock raisers in average years can afford to pay interest and taxes upon, with a little more to apply upon the principal. If held at a higher level than this they are unjustifiably high and ownership by the user is impossible. But stockmen can afford to own range obtainable at fair prices. It is past time for frank recognition that much state and privately owned land can never have value for other than grazing use and to set figures accordingly.

### THE MEAT FOR HEALTH WEEK

June 30th saw the close of the first "Meat for Health Week." Publicity in all its forms—from newspaper advertisements, window displays and lectures, down to radio messages and motion pictures—was used to put it over successfully. The poster prepared by the Department of Agriculture, a reproduction of which appears on page 17 of this issue, received wide distribution along with three other attractive posters featuring beef, lamb, and pork. The Government poster was reduced in size and made into a sticker, which was generously bought and used not only by all of the branches of the meat industry, but by thirty-six railroad systems of the country.

Especially keen interest was manifested by the retailers, especially the members of the meat councils, in putting out attractive window displays. To assist them in this, the National Live Stock and Meat Board sent out 60,000 illustrated sheets, entitled "Make Your Window Display Help You Sell More Meat."

While the total accomplishment of the "Meat for Health Week" cannot be estimated, much appreciation and credit is due Mr. R. C. Pollock, managing director of the Meat Board, and

Annual Convention  
Wyoming Wool Growers  
Association  
Rawlins, Wyoming  
July 31, August 1 and 2

to all those who co-operated with him for the zeal and enterprise shown.

### THE FRONT COVER PICTURE

The illustration on the front cover of this issue shows a group of Hampshire stud rams in service at Thousand Springs Farm at Wendell, Idaho. This flock has made a remarkable record at the shows the last two seasons and will be represented with some strong individual stud rams at the forthcoming ram sale.

### HEARINGS ON CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSION HOUSE

Announcement has been made by the Packers and Stockyards Administration that July 9th was the date set for public hearing in regard to charges of irregular transactions as filed against the Wool Growers Commission Company of Chicago.

### SOURCE OF MEAT SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

Rumors have been current for some time that meat, especially lamb and mutton, consumed by the divisions of the army and navy stationed outside of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands for an example, was purchased in Australia and New Zealand. At the February convention of the American National Live Stock Association, the following resolution covering this matter, was presented by Mr. F. J. Hagenbarth and adopted:

Whereas, The United States Government has soldiers and sailors stationed at various quarters of the globe, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the War and Navy Commissary Departments to purchase all meats and meat products from American-grown sources only, except in such cases where this procedure may be impossible or impracticable.

In reply to direct inquiries made by the National Wool Growers' Association, the War and Navy Departments

respectively state their positions in regard to the purchase of foreign meat as follows:

#### The War Department

"\* \* \* You are informed that, in response to an inquiry by the Quartermaster General, the Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Quartermaster Depot reports that all purchases of fresh beef and meat products by that depot are made in compliance with the Statute law (32 Stat. 514).

"Competition is invited not only by local firms, but by firms in San Francisco and in other places in the United States, the award being made to the lowest responsible bidder for the article desired.

"American firms have received these awards and the question of whether they have procured their meats from Australia or New Zealand or the United States does not, and cannot under the statute law, enter into the question which must be decided on the basis of the cost of the article of the quality required.

"Revised Statutes 3716 is also applied, namely—"The Quartermaster's Department of the Army, in obtaining supplies for the military service, shall state in all advertisements for bids for contracts that a preference shall be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal" \* \* \* and American products are given preference when it is practicable to do so." (Signed Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War.)

#### From the Navy

"Purchases of lamb and mutton, as well as all other meats and meat food products made within the United States, are confined to domestic articles. The present rule has the effect of limiting to American origin all meats and meat food products purchased within the United States for consumption by the naval establishment within the United States or purchased within the United States for shipment to foreign stations or for cargoes of refrigerator ships which ordinarily accompany the fleet.

"It is impracticable, however, to extend this rule to apply to purchases made outside of the United States for local consumption. Naval vessels have only a limited refrigerator capacity and when on foreign duty must be permitted to obtain meats wherever they may be and without any undue delay. American products are rarely available under these conditions and it is consequently necessary to accept whatever articles may be obtainable, provided they are wholesome and otherwise conform to the Navy standard specifications insofar as it is possible.

"The same conditions apply to foreign shore stations. The consumption at the foreign stations is not great and with the limited cold storage facilities it is not possible to purchase perishable provisions within the United States for shipment to foreign stations. The needs of the foreign stations are supplied by local purchases under standard specifications by competitive bids. It frequently occurs that meats of foreign origin only are available in the local market at the foreign ports.

"It will be seen therefore that it will be impracticable to restrict foreign stations and vessels on foreign duty to the use of American meats. It is very desirable, and so far as practicable the Navy does purchase all its supplies within this country when prices are reasonable." (Signed, Victor S. Jackson, by direction of the Paymaster General.)

## ANNUAL AUTHORIZATIONS FOR GRAZING ON NATIONAL FORESTS

The Forest Service has published its annual statement showing the maximum numbers of live stock to be admitted to the various forests during the grazing season of 1923.

The totals authorized for this season for admission to 138 forests are; cattle and horses, 2,196,774; sheep and goats, 7,664,070. Similar figures for other seasons are shown below:

	Cattle Horses	Sheep Goats
Totals—1913 .....	1,852,999	8,521,308
1914 .....	1,891,119	8,867,906
1915 .....	1,983,775	8,747,025
1916 .....	2,008,675	8,597,689
1917 .....	2,120,145	8,400,155
1918 .....	2,359,402	8,937,837
1919 .....	2,388,975	8,845,607
1920 .....	2,373,638	8,554,282
1921 .....	2,347,308	8,337,356
1922 .....	2,278,693	8,044,857
1923 .....	2,196,774	7,664,070

Increase or decrease in 1923 over		
1922 .....	—81,919	—380,787

It should be understood that these figures do not represent the numbers of live stock actually admitted. They are the maximum numbers for which supervisors may issue permits. Unfortunately the Forest Service does not publish the numbers of stock actually admitted for each season, though it is hoped this will be done in the future.

In transmitting this report Assistant Forester Barnes states that the reduction in numbers of sheep shown above are in part paper reductions. There are a considerable number of forests having unused sheep range. The authorization numbers for these forests have been carried on the records at the figure representing actual capacity. Owing to location of these ranges and absence of sheep in surrounding territory it has become apparent that permits are not likely to be applied for and reductions have therefore been made in the number listed as authorized.

The report also shows that in the case of cattle the number authorized was increased on 21 forests, decreased on 67 forests and unchanged for 50

forests. In the case of sheep increases were allowed on 20 forests and decreases made on 60 forests. "The heaviest reduction made this year was on the Humboldt Forest in Nevada, where the cut in sheep amounted to 81,000. In 1918 this forest carried 59,000 cattle, but for 1923 the number will be 51,000. The Humboldt has been heavily overstocked for several years and reductions were absolutely necessary to protect the range. The number of sheep authorized on the Humboldt in 1913 was 298,000; in 1918, 364,000; in 1923, 258,000.

"The Sawtooth and Caribou Forests of Idaho have been reduced materially since 1918. In 1913 the Sawtooth was authorized to carry 335,000 sheep; in 1918 the number was 300,000 and for 1923, 216,000. In the case of the Caribou the numbers for the same years

are respectively 312,000, 281,000, and 275,000." Mr. Barnes states that it is still being found necessary to make reductions on account of extra numbers of stock admitted in 1918 to secure larger production for war purposes.

The forests are now carrying 3.6 per cent more cattle than in 1917 and 8.7 per cent less sheep. The 1923 figures compared with 1913 show an increase of 10 per cent in sheep. To a considerable extent these changes are the result of admitting homesteaders and small farmers, who usually apply for cattle permits. As stated above an increase in the number of sheep is still possible through utilization of remote or higher parts of some of the forests in Montana, Colorado and other states.

## Changes In Forest Service Grazing Regulations

Last March the Forest Service invited representatives of the various livestock associations in Western states to confer with them regarding revision of the manual containing regulations governing grazing of live stock on the National Forests. The first meeting was held at Ogden and a second one convened at Denver, June 25th.

The earlier meeting, which was fully reviewed in the March number of the Wool Grower, was productive of material improvement, both in the understanding of vexed questions which arise between stockmen and Forest Service officials and in specific changes in instructions to supervisors and local officers as defined by the regulations appearing in the manual.

At the close of the Ogden meeting it was agreed that six of the stockmen's representatives who were present should later confer with the Forest Service officials for consideration of the manual in its revised form. The proposed new edition of the manual was distributed to this committee prior to the final conference, which was held at Denver on June 25, 26 and 27. At this conference, the Forest Service was

represented by Chief Forester Greeley, Assistant Forester Barnes and C. S. Rachford, who has been in charge of the work in connection with re-appraisal of grazing permits. The stockmen's committee consisted of Richard Dillon, Salida, Colo.; Fen S. Hildreth, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Vernon Metcalf, Reno, Nevada, representing the cattle interests; Worth Lee, Mountain Home, Idaho; M. B. Otero, Albuquerque, New Mexico; and F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City, Utah, representing the sheep interests.

Secretary Wallace was in Denver on June 25th as a member of President Harding's Alaskan party, and spent a short time with the committee. There was only opportunity to convey to him in a general way the feelings of Western stockmen in opposition to the idea of exploiting the grazing resources on the National Forests as suggested by the regulations proposed some years ago, under which charges for grazing would be "based upon commercial values of comparable grazing lands owned by private persons, corporations, etc." The Secretary replied that he felt it his duty as the public's custodian of the forest resources to handle them



for fair returns to all the people and without offering unfair advantage to any one class or section. He also stated that there had been unjustifiable concern over the effect of the re-appraisal.

The stockmen's representatives felt that the object of the re-appraisal has been materially to increase the present level of fees, though it is understood that no changes will take effect until 1925. The complete report and recommendations upon fees to be charged is to be available in October and the data and conclusions for the individual forests and districts will be presented to stockmen's associations. The report, together with criticisms of the stockmen, is then to be reviewed by the Chief Forester before announcement of the new rates.

The committee unanimously recommended the Forest Service to remove from the new manual all reference to "commercial value" and to substitute therefor a provision for "just and reasonable fees based upon (1) a proper use of the grazing resources to best serve the public interests, (2) reasonable consideration of the value of the forage to the users, and (3) effect of the rates upon the stock-raising industry."

Aside from the proper basis of charges for grazing, the committee's attention was devoted chiefly to more liberality in the regulations affecting the stability and security of permits for grazing. More adequate consideration was urged for owners of grazing lands that can only be utilized in connection with the summer range afforded by the National Forests. It was shown that in many cases continued reductions of permits had rendered useless large investments in lands and equipment without a corresponding improvement of the economic standing of the community through the operations of the newer permittees for whom the reductions were made. In substance it was the position of the committee that grazing permits should be more largely considered as attaching to property, the utilization of which depends upon use of the forests

and the feed-producing power of which is commensurate with the number of live stock included in the permits. It was freely stated that provision should remain for encouragement for new settlers in the development of agricultural lands and that when such lands are dependent upon use of the forests, their owners should have reasonable access thereto.

The Chief Forester and his associates have, in both conferences, shown a strong desire to furnish every possible assurance of security and stability for stockmen dependent upon grazing in the forests. It seems to be recognized that by proper regard for earlier investments in property necessary to stock-raising enterprises there can be secured such stability as is necessary for adequate financing and for the soundest development of economic and social conditions in the vicinity of the National Forests.

In the revised edition of the regulations, which it is proposed to publish, dependent and commensurate property are defined as follows:

"The term 'dependency' refers to property other than live stock, not to persons. It is a relative term. The ranch property most dependent on one forest may differ greatly in dependency from the ranch property most dependent on another.

"An objective in grazing administration is to connect the grazing preferences on each forest with the most dependent ranch property. In order to attain this objective, and for the information of the public, zones of dependency for cattle and sheep raising may be established by the District Forester wherever conditions warrant. When such zones are established, no one having commensurate ranch property inside the zone should be reduced for the benefit of anyone owning such property outside the zone.

"The term 'commensurate property' means property of the kind and amount necessary to furnish feed or forage for the class of stock in accordance with the custom of the locality during the portion of the year when it is not grazed upon the National Forests. Range improvements, however, either on or off the National Forest, necessary for the handling of stock or the utilization of the forage, together with ranch property, may be accepted to the extent the use of such improvements is in accordance with the custom of the locality."

The Secretary of Agriculture has approved the plan of issuing ten-year permits to stockmen who own commensurate and dependent ranch property. These permits will be subject to reduction at the end of five years to the maximum extent of 10 per cent.

It is still provided that reductions for protection of the range may be made at the close of any grazing season in any amount the circumstances justify. In case owners of commensurate and dependent property have been reduced by as much as 10 per cent for this purpose during the first five years of the permits, no reduction will be made for other purposes. No definite provision is included to govern possible reductions at the expiration of the ten-year period. The permittees who are not owners of commensurate and dependent property will be expected to stand a heavier proportion of the cuts which may be found necessary for the accommodation of new applicants who, by purchase or otherwise, have come into possession of commensurate or dependent property. Permittees of this class may transfer their permits with the sale of their live stock or with their ranches. No material change has been made in regulations governing protective limits, though more latitude is afforded local officers in adjusting maximum limits in accordance with local conditions. A new exemption limit has been provided for in the following language: "The exemption limit is the number of stock below which the preferences of no owner of dependent commensurate property used primarily for the production of live stock will be reduced for purposes of re-distribution." This provision is calculated to give security to permittees in closely settled sections, who, in some cases, have been compelled to reduce their flocks and herds to points below that of economic operation. Class A permittees may still increase their stock up to the protective limit, but progress from the protective to the exemption is expected to be by purchase only.

Several other modifications were agreed to. These have reference to driveways crossing the National Forests, to ownership of stock in live-stock corporations as related to permits, and to several other matters which have not always been adequately recognized and treated in the old regulations.



# The Eighth Annual Ram Sale

Closing of entries for the Eighth Annual Ram Sale to be held August 27-28-29, show a total of 2,800 head. This is a considerable increase over the number offered last year. The entries which are listed below include 1,560 (70 pens) Rambouillet range rams and 180 stud rams and 70 ewes of that breed.

Hampshires show an increase in the number of range rams, the entries amounting to 650 head (26 pens), together with 70 stud rams and 50 ewes.

The list of consignors and their entries are shown below:

## Rambouillets

	Range	Stud	Stud
	Rams	Rams	Ewes
Briggs, Wm. & Son.....	13	7	
Dixon, Calif.			
Bosen, Hyrum .....	12		
Ephraim, Utah			
Bullard Bros. ....	50	10	
Woodland, Calif.			
Candland, W. D. ....	100	10	5
Mt. Pleasant, Utah			
Christensen, K. M. ....		10	
Bountiful, Utah			
Clark & Co. ....	22	3	
Castelford, Idaho			
Coier Bros. ....	18	2	
Hansen, Idaho			
Corbett, J. E. ....	50		
Bancroft, Idaho			
Cunningham Sheep Co. ....	125		
Pendleton, Ore.			
Curran, John .....	90		
Hagerman, Idaho			
Day Farms Co. ....	75	10	3
Parowan, Utah			



A Bullard Stud Entry—Sired by Monarch



## Madsen Stud Rams

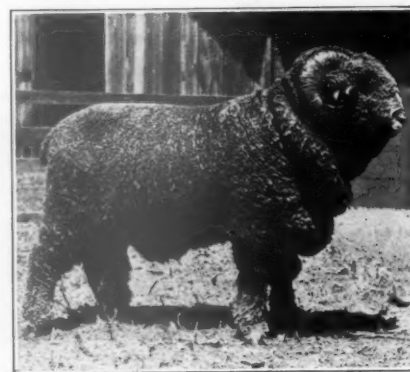
Gillett Sheep Co. ....	50	4	
Castelford, Idaho			
Grand Canyon Sheep Co. ....	75		
Williams, Ariz.			
Hansen, W. S. ....	40	7	
Collinston, Utah			
Hobbs, E. R. ....	25	5	
Castelford, Idaho			
Jackson, R. L. ....	50		
Dayton, Wash.			
King Bros. Co. ....	50	10	
Laramie, Wyo.			
Knollin, A. J. ....	50		
Pocatello, Idaho			
Lindheimer, Carl .....	10		
Woodland, Calif.			
Madsen, J. H. ....	50	10	14
Mt. Pleasant, Utah			
Marsden, L. N. ....	25	5	5
Parowan, Utah			
Merritt, G. N. ....	50	3	
Woodland, Calif.			
Michelson, C. D. ....	20	2	
Gunnison, Utah			
Millar, Wm. ....	25	10	
Mt. Pleasant, Utah			
Moran, J. ....	50	8	10
Starbuck, Wash.			
McGinnis, G. U. ....	25	1	
Castelford, Idaho			
Neilson, F. J. ....	12	2	
Mt. Pleasant, Utah			
Neilson, L. B. ....	75	10	
Ephraim, Utah			
Olsen, Chas. ....	25	10	
Ephraim, Utah			
Peckham, H. G. ....	50		
Wildor, Idaho			
Pendleton, W. W. ....	20	7	
Parowan, Utah			
Quealy Sheep Co. ....	100	10	25
Cokeville, Wyo.			
Seeley, J. H. & Sons Co. ....	75	10	5
Mt. Pleasant, Utah			
U. S. Sheep Exp. Station..	40	5	
Dubois, Idaho			
Univ. of California .....		2	
Davis, Calif.			
Univ. of Idaho .....	10	3	
Moscow, Idaho			
Univ. of Illinois .....		5	
Champaign, Ill.			
Magelby, J. E. ....	25		
Monroe, Utah			

## Hampshires

	Range	Stud	Stud
	Rams	Rams	Ewes
Ballard, J. E. ....	20	9	
Weiser, Idaho			
Detweiler, D. F. ....	40	10	
Filer, Idaho			
Finch, H. L. ....	10	10	
Soda Springs, Idaho			
Howland, Chas. ....	50	10	25
Cambridge, Idaho			
Hopkins, H. ....		4	
Davis, Calif.			
Knollin-Hansen Co. ....	75		
Soda Springs, Idaho			
Laidlaw & Brockie .....	50		
Muldoon, Idaho			
Nebeker, John .....	100		
Laketown, Wash.			
Selway & Gardiner .....	150	10	
Anaconda, Mont.			
Mrs. Minnie Miller .....	10	10	
Salt Lake City, Utah			
Thomson, S. ....	6		
Filer, Idaho			
Univ. of Idaho .....	10	1	
Moscow, Idaho			
Walnut Hill Farm .....	25	5	20
Filer, Idaho			
Wood Live Stock Co. ....	100		
Spencer, Idaho			
	640	68	45

## Corriedales

King Bros. ....	25	1
Laramie, Wyo.		



One of the Merritt Stud Rams



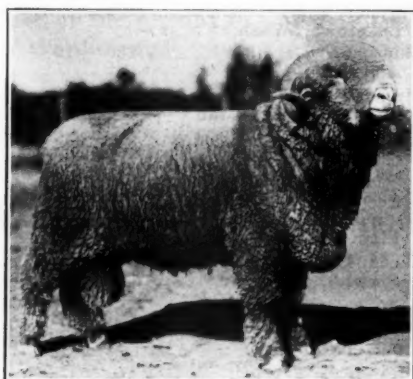
Some of the Seeley Stud Ram Entries

**Cotswold**

Magelby, J. E. ....	10
Monroe, Utah	
Knollin, A. J. ....	25
Pocatello, Idaho	

**Lincolns**

Univ. of Idaho .....	10
Moscow, Idaho	
Knollin, A. J. ....	25
Pocatello, Idaho	



Candland's Leading Stud Entry



From the L. B. Neilson Flock

**Suffolks**

Univ. of Idaho .....	2
Moscow, Idaho	

**Panamas**

Laidlaw & Brockie .....	25
Muldoon, Idaho	

**Cross-Breds (Suffolk-Hampshire)**

Laidlaw & Brockie .....	25
Muldoon, Idaho	

A Pen of Range Rams Entered by Wm. Briggs and Son,  
Dixon, California

Stud Rams Entered by Wm. Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

**AVERAGE PRICES FOR HAMP.  
SHIRES AT SALT LAKE  
RAM SALES**

A summary of prices received for Rambouillets, since the establishment of the annual ram sale, was printed in the Wool Grower last month. It showed that in 1922 an average of \$182.41 was received for 120 stud rams; \$57 for 862 range rams and \$60.17 for 71 ewes.

The average prices on Hampshires for the seven years is shown below:

	Stud Rams		Range Rams		Ewes	
	No.	Av. Pr.	No.	Av. Pr.	No.	Av. Pr.
1916	62	\$197.25	397	\$69.00	61	\$63.91
1917	75	198.00	548	58.51	397	85.71
1918	60	288.41	470	52.16	212	80.85
1919	78	205.51	633	54.65	73	130.00
1920	36	102.78	344	42.90	65	45.41
1921	26	62.63	550	27.78	9	32.00
1922	42	117.02	391	42.53	44	40.25

**THE TEXAS RAM SALE**

Five hundred and sixty-nine Rambouillet rams sold at an average of \$51 at the annual ram sale held at Del Rio, Texas, June 26-30.

Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif., 81 head at \$83.70; John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, 67 head at \$65.25; J. B. Merritt, Woodland, Calif., 48 head at \$60; W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, 32 head at \$54.50; T. L. Drisdale, Juno, Texas, 65 head at \$51; J. E. Corbett, Bancroft, Idaho, 65 head at \$38.20; H. A. Hamilton, Del Rio, Texas, 20 head at \$38.50; Rambledale Farm, Marysville, Ohio, 83 head at \$34; C. P. Raup, Springfield, Ohio, 52 head at \$28.75.

Thirty-three Delaines averaged \$31.10 and 16 Angora goats, \$62.30.

July, 1923

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

17

# The U. S. Department of Agriculture's Assistance to the Meat Industry

By Charles J. Brand, Consulting Specialist in Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Food chemists and dietitians generally agree that balanced human rations require that we eat in proper proportion foods that will furnish the body proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and mineral substances. These different classes of food substances can be secured from a wide variety of products. There is an almost unending opportunity for substituting one food for another, and still to maintain a balanced ration.

Although the purpose of this article is to discuss more particularly what the United States Department of Agriculture is doing to help the meat industry, it will not be amiss to point out the great groups from which foods should be selected.

First: Meat, poultry, fish, cheese, milk and eggs may be used with the greatest freedom and substituted one for another in large part to insure our bodies the protein that is necessary for tissue building.

Second: Bacon, butter, cream, oil, rich nuts and other similar food substances may be relied upon to furnish the fats necessary to supply the human body with this necessary class of substances.

Third: Bread and other foods prepared from cereal crops provide the body chiefly with starch but also, with particular methods of preparation, protein, and minerals.

Fourth: Vegetables and fruits provide the digestive tract with the amount of roughage best calculated to aid the digestive functions, and also yield mineral substances and vitamins now generally recognized to be so important in metabolism.

Fifth: Sweets, for which there is a varying degree of craving by different persons, and by the same persons

at different times and under different conditions of health and work.

One needs but to read the five classes of foods outlined above to realize the importance that animal products play in the diet. From the dawn of the history of man with the Neanderthaler, such pictographic records as are found in the rocks show him to have been

known to exist in many, if not most, of our meat foods.

In addition to other fundamental facts relating more particularly to the eating of meat it is necessary for us always to keep in mind that livestock raising is a fundamental feature of any permanent agriculture worthy in the slightest degree of being considered permanent.

On the whole, therefore, it would seem that as between the great important classes of food materials, such as grains, fruits and vegetables, and meat products, there is little occasion for contentious rivalry. Naturally, as the enterprises engaged in the distribution of one class are usually not engaged in distributing others, there will be a perfectly human effort to promote the interest on which one's daily living depends. However, public bodies of every class and description can not afford to go beyond the golden line of economic sanity in encouraging the consumption of one food to the exclusion of or in substitution for others.

## Departmental Policy As to Urging Consumption of Particular Agricultural Products

In spite of the fact that in many direct and indirect ways the department has in the past recommended a more

generous and expansive use of certain food products, particularly milk, butter and other dairy products, cereals, eggs, and fruits and vegetables, questions have been raised as to the propriety of directing attention to the sane, healthy and well-considered use of meat.

Recommendations by the department along such lines in the past have never been made with any idea of invidious distinctions. In all cases, some

# MEAT IS WHOLESOME

## FOR HEALTH AND VIGOR EAT WELL BALANCED MEALS



## USE A VARIETY OF KINDS AND CUTS OF MEAT

U. S. DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE

primarily carnivorous.

The strongest nations of the world at the present time are undoubtedly the ones in whose diet meat has the role of first importance. Recent studies have dispelled the erroneous ideas that a multitude of human diseases are occasioned by the eating of meat. Vitamins, although some of the more important classes have not yet been found in as large quantity in meats as in some other food products, are now



definite economic good has been in mind or the dissemination of facts and the removal of misunderstanding or misrepresentation have been the purpose.

The various food propagandums of the war period arising both out of military and economic necessity occasioned changes in our food habits that many livestock producers believe were especially harmful to their industry. Advice was issued either not to eat meat or certain forms of meat in order that it might be available for the armed forces in Europe or for the civilian population of the Allied countries. Or it took the form of advice to substitute other foods for meat in order to leave the meat free for more important uses.

Coupled with this perfectly desirable work under the condition that prevailed at the time, there grew up a large amount of publicity which, in the case of meat, was carried to the extent of questioning generally its wholesomeness and desirability for use in the diet. This situation produced unfair discrimination against meat, based upon inaccurate observations or no observations at all.

Considering the genesis of this situation and taking into account the assistance rendered from time to time to other products, the department has undertaken a few modest publicity efforts and some investigations calculated to determine additional facts on a scientific basis, with a view to counteracting inaccuracies and misunderstandings regarding meat consumption.

It is conceivable that conditions might arise under which specific and widespread assistance might be warranted with respect to particular species of animals or a specific product or class of products. To an extent this is being done in the case of American bacon in Europe where the problem is one of removing a bad reputation acquired by wartime shipments held for long periods by foreign food

ministries and then released for sale or actually allocated in such a condition of saltiness and over-cure as to create a most unsavory reputation for the American product.

The department does not urge people to eat meat to the exclusion of other foods, but it does propose to tell them that meat is wholesome and should not be avoided for any fancied reasons of breaking down human health. The department's position is that consumers should use meat wisely in combination with



**CHARLES J. BRAND,**  
Chairman, Advisory Committee on the  
Meat Situation, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

other foods in order to maintain health, strength, physical and intellectual vigor, and in general to continue to pursue the course of dietary practice which has made Americans in point of physique, endurance, and intellectual accomplishments, one of the foremost races of the world.

#### **Importance of Meat As Food**

As nearly as somewhat unsatisfactory statistics can tell, Americans are now eating about 150 pounds of meat of all kinds per person per year. This

is at the rate of about one-half pound per working day the year round.

In 1922, according to Roberts' (Food Animals and Meat Consumption in the United States,) Department Circular 241, the per capita consumption in 1922, excluding lard, was 144.9 pounds. This was divided between the different kinds of animals as follows:

Beef .....	57.7 lbs.
Veal .....	8.3 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb .....	6.1 lbs.
Pork .....	72.8 lbs.

A war-time investigation by Prof. H. C. Sherman, Columbia University, published in 1918, based on the food consumption of over 2,500 families, showed that 33.8 per cent of the total sum expended for foods went for meat, poultry, and fish.

The investigations of Langworthy and Hunt, published in 1910, showed that meat formed in the aggregate 16 per cent in quantity of the American dietary; dairy products 18 per cent; fruits and vegetables 25 per cent; and cereals and their products, 31 per cent. Meat furnished 30 per cent of the protein and 59 per cent of the fat.

#### **A Few Specific Activities Relating to Meat**

It is not the purpose of this brief article to touch upon the far-reaching, thorough, and many sided activities of the department relating to the livestock industry as such, including meat inspection, quarantine against animal diseases, investigations and activities for the eradication of tuberculosis and other diseases of animals, eradication of cattle tick, supervision of transportation, sericulture, pathological and physiological and other activities constantly under way in the department for many years.

The efficient and flourishing condition that prevails on the whole in American farming is to no small extent due to the results of such work. The marvelous progress in the control of hog cholera and the perfect eradication on six different occasions of the dreaded foot and mouth disease need only be mentioned to indicate the im-

(Continued on page 41.)

## Around the Range Country

### ARIZONA

Seven per cent fewer lambs were marked this year than for 1922, and there will only be about two-thirds as many shipped out this fall. About 60 per cent of our lambs, however, are sold here at home.

June has been a very dry and windy month. We use Government land for summer grazing. At the present time there is about the proper number of stock using this land. Herders are receiving \$45 and up.

D. W. Campbell.

Flagstaff, Ariz.

### COLORADO

The first half of June was cool and windy with lots of rain; the latter half, very warm. Our lamb crop was about five per cent below that of a year ago. We sell all of our lambs at home. So far there has been no trading in ewes here. Herders are being paid \$30 a month.

Harry Weiler.

Timpas, Colo.

### IDAHO

#### Soda Springs

Cool weather, with considerable rain and frost, prevailed during June. The average lamb crop here this year is 90 per cent, 15 per cent above last year's average. We will ship out about ten per cent more lambs this fall than a year ago. Only a very small proportion of the lambs are sold at home.

Wages for new herders are \$75.

There is very little Government land left in this locality. It is mostly state land selections. We use the available land, which is fully stocked, for spring and fall grazing.

H. L. Finch.

\* \* \*

#### Whitebird

There was a greater precipitation in this section from May until June 6th than for the last 10 years. The feed on the range was never better. We have a good summer range, but de-

pend on Government land for the spring and fall.

We had a 90 per cent lamb crop as against 50 per cent last year. Sixty dollars is the average wage for herders, but some are paid \$75 and up.

Wm. Campbell.

\* \* \*

### Rexburg

We have had a good deal of rainy weather since the first of May and so the range is in good condition. The lamb crop this year averaged 90 per cent, a little better than for 1922. Herders are getting \$60 a month.

F. S. Parkinson.

### MONTANA

#### Dillon

Our lambing percentages here were better this year than in 1922. The average for this year is given as 90 per cent, while last year, it was only 75 per cent. It looks, therefore, as if we would be selling more lambs this fall than we did last. All of our lambs are sold at home. Herders are getting \$75 a month. Government land is used for spring and fall feeding, although most of the range land is privately owned or leased. We are having plenty of rain now (June 23rd), but the first part of the month was very dry.

C. F. Meine.

\* \* \*

### Custer

The land in this part of the country was taken up by homesteaders, but most of them have left and the land now belongs to loan companies. We lease our grazing land. The greatest drawback here is the lack of water. Quite a number of sheep from the country around Ingomar winter here on alfalfa and corn.

The precipitation for June was very good. The water holes are full and the feed is in good condition.

E. S. Draper.

### NEW MEXICO

#### Crown Point

June was a windy month, with no moisture. The Government land that we use for spring grazing is fully stocked. Lambing percentages were fair this year. Very few lambs will be sold at home. So far there have been no sales of ewes here.

S. F. Stacher.

\* \* \*

### Chama

Dry weather prevailed during June. The lamb crop was an 85 per cent one, about seven per cent below last year's. All of our lambs will be sold at home.

C. E. Staudier.

### TEXAS

All of the land in this vicinity is privately owned and grazed the year round. The feed is in excellent condition this year, as there has been plenty of moisture to keep the grass and weeds growing. The spring and early summer days have been cooler than usual.

The average lamb marking has been 80 per cent, which is about 30 per cent greater than that of last year.

Claude Collins.

Sterling City, Texas.

### WASHINGTON

The weather for May and the first two weeks of June was very good, with some "great" showers. Range feed is, as a result, in good condition. Our lamb crop averages about 95 per cent. Last year it was 70 per cent. We pay herders \$75.

Starbuck, Wash. J. L. Jackson.

### WYOMING

June has been characterized by more than the usual amount of rain, lots of high wind and very cold weather. The lamb crop has not averaged so high as in 1922—70 per cent against 78 per cent then. There was

11 per cent of dry ewes. Therefore, we will be marketing about 15 per cent fewer lambs this year. We do not sell any of our lambs at home. No trading in ewes has been done up to the present time. Herders' wages are \$70. John Carmody.

Lander, Wyo.

### UTAH Panguitch

Some lambs have been contracted here for ten cents at the railroad and 9½ cents at the corral. There have been no sales of old ewes, in fact, of ewes of any description. The lamb crop average is about 75 per cent, ten per cent greater than for 1922.

Government land is depended upon for spring and fall ranges, but at the present time it is over-grazed.

June was dry, cold and windy.

Thos. Sevy.

### \* \* \* Richfield

The early summer days have not been so warm as usual. As a result, the feed on the higher ranges is backward, although it is good on the lower ones. The Government land that is used in the spring and fall is fully stocked. The lamb crop has averaged 85 per cent, a little better than last year's.

Abe Hanson.

### OREGON Heppner

Snow, rain and very cold weather is June's record here. There is very little Government land in this part of the country. We use privately owned land mostly and pay a very high rent for it.

We had an average lamb crop in this section of about 60 per cent, ten per cent higher than last year's. Not so many lambs will be shipped out this fall as a year ago. About 80 per cent of the lambs are sold at home. Sales of shorn ewes at \$8, mixed ages at \$6, and old ewes at \$3 have been reported.

John Kilkenny.

### \* \* \* Stanfield

This has been a very cold, wet spring, with no summer at all so far

(June 15th). There is plenty of feed, however, and the sheep are in splendid condition. The Government land that is used for summer grazing is fully stocked.

Our lamb percentage averaged 128 this year against 110 in 1922. Herders are getting \$75.

C. E. Cleveland.

\* \* \*

### Monmouth

Our lamb crop was very good, averaging 125 per cent as compared with 80 per cent a year ago. It looks, therefore, as if we would market a greater number this year. About three-fourths of our lambs are sold at home. Shorn ewes have been reported moving at from \$6 to \$10, mixed ages, \$6 to \$8, and old ewes from \$4 to \$6.

Cool, cloudy days predominated during June.

Wm. Riddell, Jr.

\* \* \*

### Condon

We have had lots of rain during the month of June and the grass is plentiful.

There has been a big percentage of dry ewes this season, making a short lamb crop, about 80 per cent. Most of the wool has been sold around 42½ cents. Some of the clips are still unsold with no prices being quoted. It is reported that some half-blood lambs have been sold recently at 10 cents per pound for September delivery. Sales have been made of yearling ewes at \$9 and \$9.50, of mixed ages at \$6 and of old ewes at \$4 and \$5.

Archie McKenzie.

### MONTANA WEATHER AND WOOL

Montana during the last half of June has had the first heavy June rains since 1915 or 1916. These rains seem to have soaked the entire range country east of the mountains, and as in most places the grass was doing fairly well before they came. It is probable that we will have more grass this year than we have had for a considerable time. One report states that in some sections in the east central part of the state, the grass had already cured before the rain

came. If so, the rains will not benefit that territory as much as the rest of the state. Fortunately most of these rains were not of the quick, hard type but continued in some cases for twenty-four to thirty-six hours in a steady drizzle which should soak the ground deeply. Our forest ranges are usually in fairly good shape but the prairie range east of the mountains should be the best this year that it has been for a number of years.

The rains have helped to quiet the nerves of the Forest Service officers; some of whom were getting a little nervous about fires this year.

Not much wool appears to have been sold during the last couple of weeks. During the week of June 11, buyers were bidding 43 cents around Miles City, while at Harlowton, on the 22nd, buyers refused to bid on the good wools coming from the Martinsdale section of Meagher County. Fifty cents had been offered some time before and this was later reduced to 48 cents. When the committee met with the buyers the buyers were unwilling to make any offer whatsoever. The selling committee declared they would not sell for less than 50 cents and if this was not offered to them by the time their wool is on the cars, it will probably be consigned to the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company of Chicago.

The rains have not been an unmixed blessing for they have held up shearing considerably and in the case of Joseph Muir of Harlowton caused a heavy loss. A cloudburst caught a band of sheep in a comparatively narrow coolie and drowned about 500 ewes and 300 lambs. The herder saved his own life by swimming about 300 feet. As the cloudburst occurred about midnight there was no opportunity to see the quickly rising water.

Shearing is being paid for at the rate of 12½ cents and board over most of the state.

No lambs have been contracted lately to my knowledge. Growers are talking 9 and 10 cents.

R. B. Millin.



# With Hampshire Breeders In England

By Dr. H. C. Gardiner

When I was at the International last December, I ran across my old friend, Dean Carlyle. He told me he was going to England and Scotland in March, for the purpose of getting some live stock for the Prince of Wales' farm, of which he is the manager, near Calgary, Alberta, and that while over there, he expected to visit the Hampshire district in England, as they were contemplating putting a flock of Hampshire sheep on the Prince's farm in the near future. I promptly invited myself to go along with him and the invitation was accepted. I joined Carlyle abroad the Canadian Pacific steamship "Montcalm," sailing from St. Johns, New Brunswick, on March 9th.

We reached Liverpool on the 17th, and spent two very interesting days there, being shown the lairs in the vicinity of Liverpool, where the Canadian and Irish cattle were being received and slaughtered. From Liverpool we went directly to London and during the ensuing six weeks it was my privilege to spend practically the entire time in that lovely section of southern England, which is the home of the Hampshire sheep.

It was a very favorable season. One of the pioneer Hampshire breeders, Mr. James Goldsmith, who has been breeding pure-bred Hampshires on the same farm for 62 years, told me that never in his experience had there been more feed for sheep than in the present season. It had been an unusually mild winter; there had been no frost whatever, and all through the Hampshire district, in fact, throughout southern England and down into Devon and Cornwall, there was the same abundance of forage, with apparently an inadequate supply of live stock to utilize it fully.

The time of our visit, however, was not particularly a happy one, from the standpoint of the general appearance of the sheep, nor for personal comfort, for during practically the entire time that we were in England, it

rained so that the mud, as well as the sheep, created rather a distinct impression.

Hampshires in England are handled very differently than in America. In fact they are handled very differently to the other breeds of sheep, both in England and Scotland. They are kept in hurdles practically the year around, in fact, many Hampshire sheep do not ever get out of the hurdles. This practice has been indulged in so long that in some parts of England people believe that Hampshire sheep are not pasture sheep, and will not do well under such conditions. This was particularly amusing to me in view of the extreme development of the

of Mr. H. W. Bishop of Pendley, Herts. It was my privilege to visit these ram breeders' flocks and farms on several occasions, and as a result, I was afforded an unusual opportunity of observing the Hampshire sheep to the best advantage.

It was very gratifying to find in England that the very thing we have been striving to achieve with our Hampshire sheep seemed to be the exact thing which the best English breeders were successfully accomplishing. As far as type is concerned, and as far as ideal Hampshire quality is concerned, we are exactly in accord with the British breeders. They are endeavoring to secure a sheep of the



Ideal feed conditions for Hampshires on Montana mountain range—a part of the Selway-Gardiner flock.

Hampshire sheep, as a means of utilizing our vast mountain ranges in the West.

The Hampshire breeders in England are divided into two groups—those that are classed as ram breeders, and the others who breed pure-bred Hampshires. The ram breeders are people who are devoting more intensive attention to breeding the highest type and quality of Hampshire sheep, and it is from them that the majority of the other Hampshire breeders secure their breeding rams.

These flocks group themselves in two districts—one adjacent to Basingstoke, and the other adjacent to Salisbury, with one notable exception—that

earliest possible maturity, with great depth and thickness of carcass,—long bodied, short legged "strong" sheep, with plenty of constitution and bone, which, in England, is termed "strong." The British breeder is fully alive to the fact that in producing this tremendous constitution and bone, with which he has endowed the Hampshire, there has been a slight tendency to what might be called a "little coarseness" or a "little sourness," in some Hampshires. This fact has been recognized in America and it appears that the British breeders are fully aware of the situation and are correcting it as carefully as we are. It is not for a moment to be understood that they

are sacrificing any bone or sacrificing any constitution in this direction. But the tendency of getting sheep with too much wool on their faces has come along with sheep of outstanding constitution and good fleeces, and is one that is being corrected.

It may seem remarkable but the explanation of this faulty tendency which we are all seeking to correct, was that it was a demand on the part of American purchasers for a sheep of this type. I hastened to assure our English friends that if I was any judge of what was demanded in America, we could not plead guilty to being the cause of this tendency, but would rather say that the tendency had been followed because of the lead given it in England.

The hurdles in which Hampshire sheep are kept are made of hazelwood, approximately four feet high and eight feet long, and held in place by hazelwood sticks, set in the ground in holes made with a large pointed crowbar. These hurdles are so adjusted that a flock of sheep will just clean up the amount of food enclosed by them, in one day. In other words, if the turnips are very heavy and very rank in their growth, as they were when I was in England, a smaller area will be necessary than if the sheep were being hurdled on vetches, rye or some other growing crop which was not well matured.

Two to three hundred sheep are hurdled regularly, on an area of from one-half an acre to an acre and a half. In front of them is another set of hurdles which will be occupied the succeeding day. The lambs are allowed to enter this new set of hurdles freely through creeps. These creeps are specially designed roller arrangements whereby vertical rollers in a frame, which can be adjusted, permit the lambs to get through and return, grazing ahead on the fresh, untouched food. As nearly as I could judge, four men are employed in handling from 350 to 500 sheep, which was about the size of the average flock.

A large part of the work seemed to consist of the moving ahead of the

hurdles to a feeding place for the succeeding day. Under these conditions no shelter is provided for the sheep, aside from the shelter as afforded by the 4-foot wicker hurdle, from either the wind or rain. Losses among their sheep under these conditions are practically negligible, due, no doubt, to the continuous feeding on fresh ground, none of which has had adult sheep on it for more than one day, and further, because the ground is producing cultivated crops in rotation which are being fed off in this methodical manner.

During the very wet season and when the mud was very bad, some effort was made to provide straw or hay for the sheep to lie on. Ewes with lamb and those with twin lambs, were fed a little corn or cake or a small quantity of hay, but the bulk of the food is, of course, turnips, and the season I was there the sheep not only had lots of turnips but were obtaining an immense amount of forage from the tops, which, in many cases, were rank enough to conceal a man that might be walking through them. When the turnips are gone the sheep go on kale, rape, clover and vetches and a variety of other feeds from one year's end to another, and move along continuously on fresh ground and from one class of food to another, depending upon the season of the year.

I could not but feel that the Hampshire breeders in England would be ahead if they provided some simple means of a movable, dry shed for the lambs. One day after a particularly wet spell in which the mud had been very deep, I was at Basildon, visiting Major Morrison's beautiful bunch of Hampshires. As a result of a change in the weather the surface of the ground was dry and the lambs were lying around as though they were dead, just as I have seen range horses do in this part of the country in the winter time following a very severe spell of cold weather, when they were taking advantage of the first warm spell and break in the winter to lie down and rest themselves.

The home of the Hampshire sheep

is a lovely, wooded country, varying in elevation from a couple of hundred feet to five or six hundred feet above sea level, wholly underlaid with chalk, and its rolling hills covered everywhere, when not in cultivation, with the finest sod and grass I have ever seen. The whole of southern England is just like a park. Hedges separate the fields and magnificent oaks, elms and evergreens of different descriptions abound.

The ram breeders in England lamb their flocks in January, while the other Hampshire breeders usually lamb about two months later. From lambing onward it is a continuous effort throughout the spring and summer season to get the most size and growth in their lambs. The shows start early in June and from then on shows and sales come in quick succession. These are, naturally, of particular interest to the ram breeder because it is through the shows and sales that he markets his rams. Competition has grown keener from year to year.

Late in April and in the beginning of May the most forward lambs are weaned and fitting is begun. With the Hampshire, the lamb shows are the dominating attraction. While it is true that considerable interest is evinced in the showing of adult sheep, still I think it is safe to say that the lamb gets three-fourths of the attention. Ram lambs are almost exclusively used in England for breeding. This has seemed to be the outgrowth of an effort to produce this remarkably early maturing breed. In fact, the position which the Hampshire occupies in our Northwest, is simply an honest inheritance, due to the long breeding and selection of his ancestors from the largest, heaviest boned and earliest maturing animals of the breed.

In an article of this kind it would seem to me that some reference might be made to the individual flocks, comprising what might be considered the ten or twelve leading flocks in England. Naturally, while I was over there, I was continuously comparing these flocks, the one with the other, but I saw them under changing wea-



ther conditions, on many occasions in the heavy rain, and probably at one of the most adverse periods of the year, due to the heavy drain on the ewes, incident to raising their big percentages of lambs.

An unusually good opportunity to examine these sheep was also afforded by the fact that when Dean Carlyle was selecting his flock for the Prince of Wales, I accompanied him and aided with the selection. In almost all of the flocks, from which sheep were obtained, Dean Carlyle was permitted to pick anything that he wanted, and this, I presume, has probably never occurred before in the history of Hampshire breeding in England.

Among the leading Hampshire flocks I visited were those of Major and Mrs. Jervoise at Herriard Park; Hon. Lady Hulce, Breamore; James Flower, Esq., Chilmark; James White, Esq., Foxhill; V. T. Thompson, Esq., Norton Manor; James Goldsmith, Esq., Blendworth; Major J. A. Morrison, Basildon; H. W. Bishop, Esq., Pendley; Major Castleman, Chettle; P. C. Tory, Esq., Priory Farm, Shapwick; G. C. Waters, Esq., Burcombe; Col. Troupe, Knighton, Broadchalk; W. Date, Stratford, Tonŷ; H. V. Crees, Esq., Dogdean; H. R. Harding, Esq., Britford, and the Wandsworth Agricultural College.

Such a high standard of excellence existed in the flocks of the above mentioned breeders, that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to express

an opinion as to the relative merit of the different flocks seen under the varying circumstances of our trip.

There is a factor, which, doubtless, has a very important part in making this matter of discrimination between the different flocks, extremely difficult. It is the fact that the letting of rams between the large breeders, is such a general practice, and also because in almost all of the ram breeders flocks, are to be found outstanding rams, which have been purchased from their fellow ram breeders at sales.

In this connection, reference must be made to a most remarkable individual—old Herriard "Gold Mine"—at present the property of Mrs. Jervoise—a ram that was bred by Mr. James Goldsmith, and who to the Hampshire breed in England, has meant as much as Anxiety Fourth has meant to Hereford cattle in America; or Hambeltonian 10, meant to the trotting horse, or Baron's Pride to the Clydesdale.

I have asked Major Jervoise, since returning to America, to write a little story of the achievements of "Gold Mine's" offspring. He was bred by the veteran breeder, Mr. James Goldsmith, whom I referred to before when I said he had been breeding pure-bred Hampshires for 62 years on the one farm. There is not a prominent show or breeding flock in England that has not been immensely benefited as a result of the use of sons, grandsons, and great grandsons of this old ram. One

of the very remarkable things about "Gold Mine" is the prepotency of his offspring. I think it would be safe to say that 75 per cent of the winning show sheep in the last three or four years are closely connected with the blood lines of this remarkable individual.

It was very gratifying to find that the relative position of the Hampshire in England is becoming more and more assured. It was our privilege when in London to visit Smithfield market and be shown the mutton end of this market by the dean of that section, Mr. Lloyd, who expressed his esteem of the Hampshire as a mutton sheep, in no unqualified way.

I do not know whether this article will come to the attention of any of our esteemed friends who are breeding Hampshires in England, but whether it does or not, it cannot properly be concluded without an expression of appreciation of the delightful courtesies and hospitality extended by all of them in England. It is a privilege to visit this section of the world, so largely endowed with natural beauties, and when the visit is combined with an opportunity to see the results of generations of skilful selection and breeding, as typified in the modern Hampshire sheep, and when, in addition, one has an opportunity to share the amicable hospitality of these delightful people, one, certainly, should feel that Providence has been especially indulgent.



Hampshire ram lambs of 1923, of the Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho. The Hampshire's firmly fixed ability for rapid growth and finish is evidenced on American ranges no less strongly than on English farms.



## Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, Australia, May 15, 1923.

The dry spell that has been causing sheepmen in eastern Australia so much anxiety appears to be breaking at last. After one of the driest Aprils on record, light to moderate rains fell over pretty well the whole of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and south and west Queensland, during the second week in May. The falls were most timely, and if not heavy enough to justify the statement that the drought had broken, they gave grounds for the display of a more optimistic feeling in stock raising circles. Temperatures are keeping reasonably mild, so there ought to be a good chance of feed making a start where the falls have been sufficiently heavy. This will save the very considerable expense of hand feeding for a time, at all events.

Just what the position is regarding the lambing is difficult to say at the moment. In many cases where the ewes were timed to drop early, the losses are reported to have been heavy. On the other hand, Southern graziers who have arranged for a late lambing should be fairly safe. It is feared that those in the north will not do so well, as the rains there have been very light so far, and there will not be much chance of getting green feed in time.

The immediate effect of the rains has been to give live-stock markets a decided boost. Fat sheep in the Melbourne yards are up about a dollar and a half a head on last month's price and lambs 75 cents. Stores have advanced fully \$1, and breeders, when such can be obtained, nearly as much. The rise in Sydney is hardly so marked, although satisfactory from a sellers' point of view. Last week in Melbourne ordinary prime crossbred wethers were fetching \$8.90 to \$10.10 a head, cross-bred ewes \$7.20 to \$8, fat Merino wethers \$8.90 to \$9.60, and ditto ewes to \$8, choice lines being in all cases a good deal higher.

As these rates are considerably above export level none of the pack-

ing houses are now freezing either sheep or lambs. Shipments from the Commonwealth during April were light, comprising 139,000 carcasses mutton and 173,000 lambs to Great Britain, and some 4,350 carcasses mutton and 2,100 carcasses lamb to other ports. As the English market is slumping badly it is fortunate that the Australian export season is practically finished. There is still some mutton in cold store here, but it will probably be held for consumption in the larger Australian cities during the winter.

New Zealand has had another wet month, which has gone altogether against finishing off sheep and lambs for export purposes. As a matter of fact there have been some serious floods in such widely separated districts as Auckland in the far north, and Dunedin in the far south, that have done more than a little damage. Packers, despite the manifest weakness in the overseas markets, are maintaining their prices well. When the last advice left, they were paying from 11 cents to 12 cents per pound for dressed wethers and from 17 cents to 19 cents for the best lambs. Solid rates these, at which nobody but the buyer can cavil, and he apparently is being forced up by competition.

Experiments have recently been conducted in New Zealand to test the relative effects of carrying lambs by motor lorry and droving on the road. In one particular case a double decker was used capable of lifting 100 head per trip. A line of 250 lambs was selected in a paddock about 36 miles from the slaughter house, of which 200 were motored and 50 walked. When slaughtered it was found those carried weighed out at an average of 33 pounds dressed, as against 30 pounds for the pedestrians. Further, the condition and bloom of the former was infinitely better than of the latter. This result has been borne out by other tests, and it seems likely the use of motor trucks will become increasingly popular for transporting

small stock in the Dominion.

The directors of the British-Australian Wool Realisation Association, Limited, issued their annual report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31st about a fortnight ago. According to this sales of carry-over wool held by the association during 1922 amounted to \$36,000,000, for 310,710 bales. The assets include such tidy sums as: Wool stocks, \$19,000,000; securities, \$16,300,000; cash items, \$35,250,000. The last mentioned has since been reduced materially by a return of capital of \$2.40 per share to all holders of stock, which absorbed just under £6,000,000 (\$30,000,000.)

Appended to the report is a lengthy survey of the world's wool consumption and production by Sir Arthur Goldfinch, director of the British board of Bawra. He gives a table of the wool purchased by the trade in 1922 in which he includes not only auction sales but shipments by various exporting countries as well as the wool consumed in European countries and in America by the countries of origin. The total in this respect is 3,056,000,000 pounds. In the second table he gives the clip for 1922-23, showing a total of 2,360,000,000 pounds.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch states that the tables prove that in 1922 world trade purchased 696,000,000 pounds of wool more than the probable total of the current clips. The excess is made up of about 400,000,000 pounds of Australasian, 235,000,000 Argentine, and 54,000,000 pounds of South African carry-over wool. These figures, he claims, confirm the generally recognized fact that all the old stocks with the exception of 913,000 bales, (300,000,000 pounds) of Bawra holdings, have been consumed. As production has not increased it is natural to assume there will be a shortage of staple in the near future, with as high a range of prices as the economic position of the world will permit.

Bawra stocks at the end of March stood at 664,000 bales, which, with the exception of some 27,000 bales Merino, are all cross-breds of one grade or another.

# Our Native Broad-Leaved Forage Plants

By Dr. A. W. Sampson, Department of Range Management, University of California

## FORAGE PLANTS THAT DETERMINE THE LAMB'S WEIGHT

[This is the third of a series of four articles by Dr. Sampson upon the most important non-grass plants upon sheep ranges.]

Usually a band contains from 10 to 30 black sheep, but in this particular Idaho herd there were more "counters" than one could conveniently check up on the bedground. "You see," said the herder, "we are breeding up a black type of sheep. That's important because the black ones don't require nearly as much feed as white sheep." As I was running true to form, I got my fingers burned. And so I inquired, "Is it because the black-coated sheep absorb more heat than the 'whites' and therefore require less energy to maintain the temperature of the body?" "Nope," and now the smile was running wide—"it's because there aren't as many blacks as there are whites!" The camp roared as I reached for the saddle horn.

### The Bluebells

We were riding over a range containing a mass of blue flowered herbs. The stems varied in height from one to two feet and the leafage was abundant, blue-green in color, soft to the touch, and quite juicy (Fig. 1). "Good bluebell range spells a 75-pound lamb and makes it possible for me to stay in the sheep business," remarked my companion. "I have often heard the remark that cattle don't graze on forage weeds but this plant proves the rule by being an exception, for it is grazed with relish by cattle."

The statement was something of a surprise to me because I had never seen cattle graze upon bluebell, or *Mertensia* as it is called, to any appreciable extent, or on other plants of the borage family of which the bluebells are members. Evidently the sheepman surmised my suspicion concerning his observations of bluebell

as feed for cattle, for he swung us in the direction of a range used in common by cattle and sheep. The sheep had not yet been on the range but the forage had been "topped" moderately by cattle. In spite of the fact that there was a good grass and browse cover, about 25 per cent of the foliage of the bluebell had been cropped. After that I observed the bluebells closely and found that cattle are fond of it.



Fig. 1. Bluebell (*Mertensia*), a plant of such high forage value that even black sheep graze ravenously upon it.

A number of the bluebells are among the most palatable and choicest of forage plants. Some of the best are large and leafy, fairly abundant, and produce a goodly supply of feed second to none in palatability. Sheep and goats are especially fond of bluebell forage. The best stands are seen along streams, in moderately moist meadows, and on plateaus protected from excessive winds. They usually grow in association with ger-

anium, yarrow, brome grass, and small sunflower. On the high mountain range the seed crop usually reaches maturity about August 25th. Since the reproduction of the best bluebells is entirely dependent upon seed, care should be taken to permit the plants occasionally to develop a strong seed crop.

The borage family, in spite of its 85 genera or distinct groups of vegetative forms, embracing more than 1,500 different kinds of plants, outside of the bluebells, contributes little to the native forage crop.

### The Alfilarias

The geranium family is comparatively small, embracing some ten genera or groups of plants and about 450 different kinds or species. They are all herbs but some grow only one year, others live for two years, and still others are perennials, that is, they grow for three or more years. In spite of the comparatively small number of different kinds of plants which the family includes, it furnishes more genuinely good forage than many of the larger families. Among others it embraces two important groups of forage plants, one of which it would be difficult, if not impossible in some localities, to do without. There is probably no more valuable forage plant in the West than alfilaria or "filaree." Of less value, though indeed important, are the wild geraniums.

Of the 60 different kinds of alfilarias only one is of outstanding value as forage in the United States. It is an annual, more or less hairy plant, with jointed stems and purple or pink flowers. The leaves are much divided and deeply lobed (Fig. 2). The conspicuous tail-like attachment of the seed, because of its coiling spirally when dry and "unwinding" when moistened, has given entertainment by the hour to many a sheep herder. Try it for yourself by wetting a tightly coiled seed tail. In a very



few seconds it "comes to life," as it were. This action continues indefinitely according to moisture conditions, and as it does so a very important function takes place, namely, the planting of the seed. The seed coat is sharp-pointed and as the "augering" continues the seed disappears in the ground. *Alfilaria* occurs in great abundance over the range to which it is adapted chiefly because of (1) its strong seed habits and (2) the fact that the seed does not have to be trampled into the ground by stock in order to give rise to a new plant, for on any soil the seed plants itself.

*Alfilaria* is said to have been introduced into this country from the Mediterranean region, from whence it probably was carried by attachment to the wool of imported sheep. It is now found in waste places, fields, and valleys to an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea, from Canada well into Mexico. The most luxuriant growth occurs in the warm foothills and valleys of the Southwest. *Alfilaria* is cropped with the greatest of relish by all classes of foraging animals.

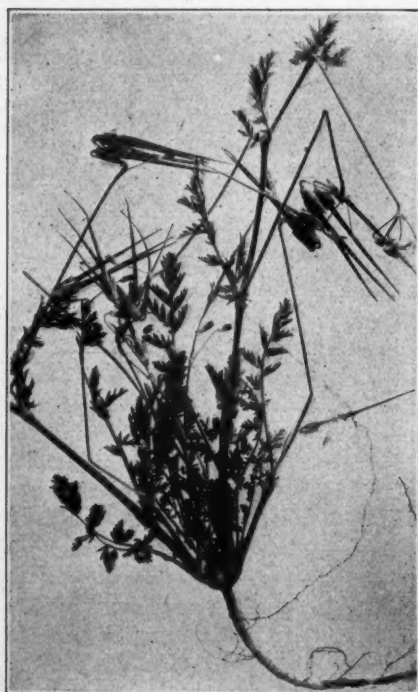


Fig. 2. *Alfilaria* (*Erodium*), by far the most valuable forage plant of the geranium family.

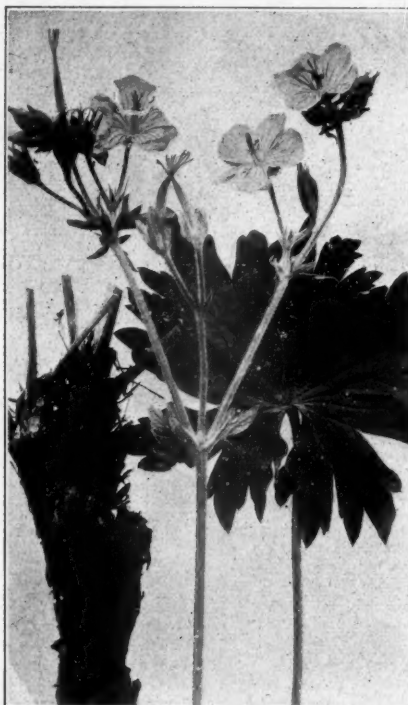


Fig. 3. Wild Geranium (*Geranium*). Note how closely the flowers and leaves resemble those of the cultivated geranium.

Throughout the Southwest, particularly on winter and early spring range, stockmen rely more upon *alfilaria* forage than that of any other plant to carry the stock through. It is a strong feed, the protein, or flesh-building content comparing favorably with that of hay like alfalfa. Curiously enough all classes of stock are practically as fond of the leafage when dry as when green. They crop upon the plant eagerly throughout the year and do exceptionally well when grazing upon it.

#### The Wild Geraniums

"The acres of pink-flowered, round-leaved plants, about one and one-half feet tall look for all the world like the geraniums we are growing in pots in the bay window at home. What do you call 'em?" So ran the conversation as the herder corraled the band for the count. He was correct; they were the wild geraniums (Fig. 3).

Stockmen generally recognize the wild geraniums as furnishing fairly good forage for sheep. As a rule the

geranium herbage is not consumed as ravenously as that of some other broad-leaved plants, yet it ranks fairly high, all classes of stock considered. Sheep crop the leafage much more closely and with greater relish than do cattle. Horses take only the more succulent and tender parts. The closeness with which the geranium herbage is grazed, for some unknown reason, is determined largely by the character of the associated plants and the abundance of the geranium feed. If the stand is relatively sparse and the plants grow in association with other kinds of palatable vegetation, both sheep and cattle consume most of the tender parts. But if the geranium cover is dense, and other forage is available, only a comparatively small proportion of the geranium is consumed. Late in the autumn when the leafage becomes dry it is cropped but little.

#### False Hellebore or Skunk Cabbage

The false hellebores are probably best known to Western stockmen as



Fig. 4. Skunk cabbage or false hellebore (*Veratrum*), suspected by some to be poisonous to stock.



"skunk cabbage" or wild Indian corn. They are members of the bunchflower family, which is credited with about 150 different kinds of plants. The family contributes comparatively little to the native pasture forage. The false hellebores, however, because of their common occurrence on the range, and the weird stories concerning their poisonous properties at certain stages of their growth and their alleged high forage value at other times, are worthy of consideration.

The false hellebores are tall perennials, with conspicuously veined leaves and stout rootstocks. The flowers, as seen in Fig. 4, are in elongated clusters. Green-flowered false hellebore is one of the most common species on the Western grazing grounds. It grows from 1½ to 6 feet tall and has a profusion of greenish white flowers. In elevation it grows as high as 9,500 feet.

On August 15, 1921, the rangers of the Manti Forest assembled for a meeting at the Great Basin Experiment Station, near Ephraim, Utah. All came on saddle horses, but one of the men whose station was only twenty miles away, was on the road some fifteen hours. His 1,200 pound saddler staggered in about eleven p. m., dripping with sweat, and showing unmistakable signs of discomfort. No, it wasn't the symptoms of colic, but of poisoning.

Late in the afternoon when the ranger was enjoying his lunch near a stream the horse, hungry and warm, ate a fair quantity of false hellebore. After riding a couple of miles the trouble began. The horse began to lag; his gait got slower and slower and he perspired freely. Now and then there was a groan, and he would lie down at regular intervals. The pains were not sharp and intermittent as in colic, but continuous, and the pulse was rapid. A little after midnight the pain had subsided and the animal called for his oats. The writer had identically this experience in 1910 with his saddle horse on a

long ride in the Blue Mountains of northeastern Oregon.

The palatability of skunk cabbage usually varies with the season. Early in the spring, before the leaves are fully expanded, the young fleshy shoots are grazed by sheep with considerable relish. As the leafage unfolds the palatability decreases practically to the zero point and the leafage is not consumed until after severe frosts have arrested growth. When the leaves have turned brown or black in the autumn they are grazed with moderate relish and so far as known, with good results by sheep and cattle. Some botanists and a few stockmen are inclined to believe that the false hellebores are fatally poisonous to foraging animals under some conditions, but no authentic cases appear to have been reported to substantiate this belief.

#### The Fireweeds

A few perennial forage plants have the distinction of occupying post-haste

burned-over areas. Of such aggressive plants the fireweeds or fire willows are among the most conspicuous. This may be accounted for by the fact that (1) the phosphoric acid contained in the ash is made available to plant growth following a fire, a condition congenial to these plants, or (2) the lessened root competition, combined with the opening up of the stand, may be factors of importance. The "why" may be answered only after careful investigation.

The fireweeds are members of the evening primrose family, to which is credited as many as 400 different kinds of plants. The true evening primrose, popularly known as "four-o'clocks," because the blossoms, curiously enough, close late in the afternoon, are familiar to mountain dwellers.

There are four different kinds of fireweeds, recognized by their alternate, rather leathery leaves and the somewhat woody stems which resemble those of young willow sprouts (Fig. 5). They are rather shade enduring plants, but seldom grow luxuriantly in dense timber. Tall fireweed, the most widely distributed and abundant representative, is the most valuable as forage. It attains a height of from two to five feet and is recognized by the loose cluster of delicate pink or white flowers. Sheep, goats, and cattle graze upon the young leafage with considerable relish. As the season advances, however, the stems become fibrous and unpalatable and only the flowers and leaves are grazed, the stems being left quite naked. Since the plant begins growth early in the spring and reaches maturity late, tall fireweed furnishes forage of fairly good quality over a long grazing period.

#### The Valerians

If you were to take a "deep smell" of a root of a valerian you would agree that its Latin name—Valeriana—from valere, to be strong, is well founded. Valerians are recognized readily by the somewhat musty, strong odor of the underground parts. This peculiarity has given to them



Fig. 5. Fireweed (*Epilobium*), a plant of importance as forage which commonly inhabits burned-over woodlands.

Fig. 6. Sweet-scented valerian or tobacco root (*Valerian.*)

also the name of "tobacco root." They are perennials, usually with a mass of basal leaves, and flat-topped clusters of flowers of the valerian family (Fig. 6).

Sweet-scented Valerian is a good representative of the more palatable kinds. It grows from one to two feet tall and has pink-white flowers. It is widely distributed over the important Western live stock states. Sheep and goats, and to a somewhat lesser extent cattle, are fond of the herbage. This valerian is somewhat more palatable than the forage of the best fireweed, with which it grows commonly. Early in the season the entire plant is grazed closely by sheep but later in the summer only the flowers and succulent leaves are cropped.

#### ARKANSAS VALLEY SHEEP FEEDERS MEET

A special call by President Gerick of the Arkansas Valley Sheep Feeders Association for a meeting at Las Animas, Colorado, on June 30th, not only brought out all of the members, but a great many who are not. Those present discussed in a general way matters of interest to the industry, especially the narrow escape most of them had from sustaining a loss last season. The books of one of the local banks that carried most of the loans in Bent County, showed that a number of feeders made no money on the season's work. Those that were fortunate enough to dig out, showed profits that ranged from 32 cents to \$1.25 a head, the latter figure being the highest gain made by anyone.

It was finally agreed that no lambs would be contracted before September 1st, at which time the corn crop would be well enough along so that some idea could be had as to its price and that of hay. When the feeding season opened last year corn was worth 30 cents a bushel, and when the season closed it was worth 85 cents. Most of the feeders were of the opinion that the high price of wool was the only thing that prevented a seri-

ous loss last spring and that lambs must be bought for less money this fall, or the feeders in the Arkansas Valley will have to stay out and try something else.

Aside from the general discussions, special topics were treated as follows: Different Methods of Feeding Sheep, by Mr. Fisk of the Agricultural College at Ft. Collins; The Importance of Vaccination for Diseases of Domestic Animals, by Dr. Bray of Greeley; and Sheep Diseases and Their Treatment, by Dr. Cross, also of the Agriculture College. W. D. Hudnall.

Las Animas, Colo.

#### ARIZONA

The drought that overshadowed the sheep ranges in Arizona throughout the spring, is still looming large in the offing. At this writing (June 27th), the primary ranges are suffering for want of rain. In some sections conditions are said to be the worst in many years. Just now when the mercury should be punching the top out of the thermometers the temperature drops to freezing, the season is backward and the wind is blowing with never a moment's respite. It is with regret that we are compelled to report so lugubrious a condition.

Practically all early lambs in Arizona fat enough for the shambles, have been grabbed by Pacific Coast packers at prices varying from \$7.25 to \$8 per head. Some of these lambs were of handy weight and very good. The bulk, however, showed the effects of the drought, being lighter for their age than the average of years when the ranges are in their usual state of productiveness.

Unless growers are keeping "mum" in the matter, there has been no contracting of feeder lambs for fall delivery thus far in Arizona. The late crop which supplies this channel of the trade is believed to be up to the average in point of numbers and quality. Aside from the fact that many fed-lot operators lost money the past winter, the expectations are

that feeder lambs this season will sell for as much as a year ago.

Bert Haskett.

#### THE IDAHO LAMB CROP

We are now far enough along to make a fairly safe estimate of the crop of lambs in Idaho for the year 1923. Considering both the early and late lambs the total number in the state is less than last year. The decrease is not great and ranges somewhere between five and ten per cent. The percentage of lambs saved based on the number of ewes bred is somewhat larger than last year. The decrease in the total, however, is due to the fact that we have considerably fewer breeding ewes in Idaho than we had one year ago. A very careful estimate indicates that not to exceed 75,000 yearling ewes were bred last fall. As against this we have the loss of old ewes and those shipped to market as well as many thousands exported to other states. Ordinarily the export of sheep out of a state is about balanced by new ones brought in but this is not the case this year. We sold far more ewes than we bought. Regardless of what Government statistics may show Idaho has fewer ewes by far than it had a year ago.

The number of lambs to be shipped to market will be much less than last year as it is the intention to hold many of the ewe lambs, both white and black faces, for breeding purposes. There is also heavy demand here for feeder lambs so that these need not be shipped. Outside feeders need not figure on getting many Idaho lambs as they can all be absorbed here at 10 cents per pound and a little later will probably bring more.

These figures must not be taken to mean that there is any shortage of sheep in Idaho, for such is not the case. Our ranges are now nicely stocked and we have about what we ought to carry for some years to come. If sheepmen will just be sensible and not overdo the game, lambs and wool will sell at a fair profit for some years.

S. W. McClure.

# The Wool Sack

## BOSTON QUOTATIONS ON TERRITORY GRADES OF WOOL FOR JULY, 1923

Grade	Boston Scoured value (average)	Equivalent prices for grease wools of different shrinkage rates as shown					
		68	66	64	60	58	56 52
		Per Cent					
Fine and Fine-Medium staple	\$1.42½	.45½	.48	.51	.57	(1)	.....
Fine and Fine-Medium clothing	1.32½	.42½	.45	.46½	.53	.....	.....
French Combing	1.37½	.44	.46½	.40½	.55	.....	.....
Half-blood staple	1.37½	.44	.46½	.49½	.55	.....	.....
Three-eighths-blood staple	1.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.47 .51
Quarter-blood staple	.92½	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.39	.41 .44

(1) Wools of this grade seldom have a shrinkage of less than 60 per cent; in other words, seldom yield over 40 per cent of clean wool.

(2) Wools of this and lower grades seldom shrink more than 60 per cent.

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By Henry A. Kidder.

June was a very quiet month in this market. Manufacturers bought very little, seemingly waiting for the remaining stocks of old wool to be placed on the bargain counter. There was throughout the month more or less desultory buying for account of the woolen mills, the demand being of a piecing-out character. This was mainly foreign scoureds, with some domestic pulled supers, and odds and ends generally. According to the best information available very little has been done in new clip wools, either Territories or fleeces. Needless to say, the lack of interest on the part of mill buyers has been a great disappointment to the wool trade.

#### West and East

It would probably be an exceedingly difficult matter to decide whether the dullness in the East or the decline in values in the West were at the bottom of the setback which the wool industry has undoubtedly suffered. In fact, which is cause and effect has not yet been decided by the experts. It is certain that peak prices in the West were paid by Eastern buyers under protest. While the boom was on, it was commonly remarked here that there was nothing in the situation that warranted such payments. The way that the boom subsided was regarded in the wool trade as proof positive that prices had been pushed up too fast and too far.

It is well understood here that this

view is not popular in the West. Naturally, the growers want to get the best price possible for their wool. Possibly it may be difficult for the grower whose wool was shorn after prices had dropped below the peak level to understand why his wool was not worth as much as earlier shorn wools. It is not enough to tell him that too much was paid when the going price was 52 to 55 cents. He naturally asks why wools that were worth a certain figure in May should only bring 5 to 10 cents less in June. The answer to all this is that the buyer must keep his eye constantly on his market, and if manufacturers will not buy at his price it is up to him to get a supply of wool at a price that will attract.

The above is merely introductory to a statement of existing conditions. According to the leading handlers of Territory wool here, there is practically no wool buying going on in the Territory wool sections as this is written. In some cases the market is deadlocked between buyers and growers, in others the swing is decidedly towards consignments, while in others no efforts are being made to get together. It will be of interest, especially to the West, to know that one wool man, in closest touch to what is being done in the way of consignment, said that when the smoke of battle has blown away that it will be found that as much wool has been consigned as was bought outright.

To confirm this, it is only considered necessary to point to the great weight of unsold wool remaining in

Montana, Wyoming and Texas. In several other states there is also considerable wool left, though not as large a percentage as in the three states named. Some well-informed wool men have insisted right along that the volume of direct purchases were being over-estimated. It is known positively that very recently some well-known clips have been consigned that were several times reported bought for Eastern account earlier in the season. Of course, not many cases of the kind can be cited, but perhaps enough are available to strengthen the argument.

#### The Goods Situation

As this is written the new lightweight season in men's wear worsteds is on the eve of opening, though no official announcement has yet been made as to the date for the opening of the American lines. Some offerings, mainly "Tropicals," have already been made, but it is expected that most of the independents will wait for the American to show its hand before opening their new lines. An average advance of practically 15 per cent over last year's prices is indicated by what has already been done, as well as by such market "dope" as is available.

It is considered in the trade that manufacturers are amply justified in advancing their selling prices at least 15 per cent over last year. The reasons for this need not be rehearsed in detail here, but in a broad way the needed justification is found in increased labor costs as well as in the fact that raw material is selling on a much higher basis than it was a year ago. Absolute certainty as to the new price levels can not be obtained until the American opens its staple and fancy worsted lines, but President Wood has already indicated about what may be expected in a recently published statement.

During most of June one of the common sayings heard in the various Summer street wool houses was that



wool trade prosperity could not be considered assured until the new light-weight season had been opened and the reaction of goods buyers and garment manufacturers to the new prices observed and measured. That date seemed to be fixed in the wool trade mind as the point from which a new buying movement was to be launched, and there is certain to be intense disappointment unless improved conditions follow hard after the various openings.

### London Sales

Wool men were also building largely upon the London wool sales opening during the last week in June, to give them an idea of relative wool values, and perhaps too more intelligent basis for the pricing of the new domestic clip. This basis had been lacking from home sources, owing to the lack of actual buying on the part of manufacturers; hence the opening of the London wool sales was regarded as one of the major moves in the wool game. Therefore, it can be easily understood that the somewhat neutral tone of the opening was more or less of a disappointment. Nor has the days following the opening brought any more of comfort to either party in the trade.

### Position of Dealers

What is most wanted in the wool trade today is that something may occur to shake manufacturers out of their attitude of studied indifference. There can be no prosperity in the wool trade, while manufacturers hold off and dealers are obliged to shade prices to effect sales. Some observers say that the weakest point about the market today is the possession by some of the newer and weaker houses of considerable stocks of unsaleable wools, especially medium and low foreign sorts. It has been feared that these holdings might be thrown on the market for what they would bring, perhaps at a critical time, and thus create a condition difficult to bridge.

It is pointed out that recent offerings have by no means been confined

to the houses suggested above, but that some of the larger and stronger houses have also shown a desire to sell something, even though it were necessary to cut prices in order to move the wool. It can be easily understood that the temptation exists to "start something" after a long period of dullness, such as has existed in the Boston market for several weeks. "Overhead expenses" run up even faster in the big houses than in the smaller concerns.

With the primary markets in the far West practically deadlocked and foreign markets strong or neutral in tone, it is not strange that the attention of the trade should be focused upon the goods market, and the possibility that a successful opening of the new lines would be immediately productive of renewed interest on the part of manufacturers and an increased movement of wool.

### Movement of Territories

The new Territory wools have been arriving very slowly in the Boston market, and it is only recently that the volume of arrivals from the West have approached, even approximately, those noted at the same time last year. Several reasons are assigned for this. First it is said that a considerable bulk of the early contracts and purchases were either bought direct by manufacturers or turned over to them by dealers. Most of these wools would naturally be shipped direct to the mills.

Another reason for the slow shipment of wools to the East has been the fact that dealers wished to make shipments via the Panama Canal in all cases where such procedure was found to be profitable. There was nothing in sight in the East to suggest urgency in getting the new wools forward. Still another reason, though perhaps not so important as the others, is found in the heavy rains that fell in many sections about shearing time, and which left the roads in bad condition. This made it difficult to ship wools promptly that had been shorn at points away from the railroads.

The slow arrival of the new Territory wools in the East, and the consequent delay in grading the new clip, combined with the indifferent attitude of manufacturers, has made it difficult to arrive at an intelligent idea of wool values. There have been occasional sales of off lots of inferior wool, which have been seized upon and exploited as proof positive of an impending serious slump in wool values. Yet the larger holders of the better Territory wools have not been swept off their feet. On the contrary, they are still firm believers in future prices, especially for the finer grades.

### Quotable Values

With the proviso that all domestic wool values in the Boston market must of necessity be largely nominal, owing to the lack of actual sales in volume, it may be said that current wool quotations here on the clean basis are about as follows: Fine and fine medium staple, \$1.40 to \$1.45; good French combing, \$1.35 to \$1.40; fine and fine medium clothing, \$1.30 to \$1.35; half-blood staple, \$1.35 to \$1.40; three-eighths-blood staple, \$1.05 to \$1.10; quarter-blood staple, 90 to 95 cents. Choice twelvemonths' Texas wools are quotable on the clean basis of \$1.40 to \$1.45, and eight-months' Texas at about \$1.25 to \$1.30.

In the fleece wool country, conditions have not been satisfactory for the buyers. The growers have not been willing to sell, unless they were given prices which were considered above the parity of the Boston market. Yet it is believed that a large proportion of the new clip in the Middle West, and especially in Ohio, is out of the hands of the farmers, though this does not mean that Eastern buyers have taken it over, for considerable wool is still in second hands, where it is being held for an advance.

With the close of the sale at Brisbane, July 3 to 5, the Australian auctions are over for the summer. Drought conditions have been very bad in many sections of Australia, and the result is predicted to be

shown in a poorer and a smaller clip. The future of the domestic wool market depends in large measure upon the outcome of the new clip in Australia. The removal of the periodical auctions in that country for a period of nearly two months is expected to give the domestic markets in this country a breathing space.

In spite of the predictions of a slump in wool values emanating from certain "wool experts" in Washington, no serious break in prices from present levels is expected here. Such concessions as may be made to stimulate the market are expected to be ironed out at once as soon as wool buying starts up in earnest again.

### WHO PREDICTED THE WOOL MARKET DROP?

Prediction of continued decline in wool prices was attributed to U. S. experts in the June 20th issue of a daily trade paper under the heading, "Wool Prices to Decline, Opinion of U. S. Experts." It was stated that "Government wool experts today expressed considerable concern with respect to the price of wool, and it was freely predicted that wool would continue to decline in price, with no stable market, until the results of the June, London, auction sales are known."

Coming with the apparent endorsement of official Washington, the above message caused serious concern all over the country. Many wool growers and dealers considered the report as evidence that the administration at Washington was to embark upon a program of attempting to reduce living costs. There is a disposition to charge Government administration policy with malicious intent in respect to either quotation or misquotation which some irresponsible news representative pleases to attribute to "Government experts." In nine cases out of ten, it will be found that such predictions originate either in the minds of the sensation-seeking newspaper representatives or with very subordinate employees of Gov-

ernment bureaus who are necessarily privileged to handle some data which they are not competent to interpret and upon which they are not expected or authorized to express themselves.

With the ever-ready disposition to accord such reports the full force of Government endorsement, the trade became seriously excited. In many instances goods buyers cancelled their orders to await the effect of the so-called "predicted decline." The percussion finally reached the producing sections of the West and hoping to offset its effect, President Hagenbarth sent the following telegram to Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce:

"Spencer, Idaho, June 24, 1923.

"Secy. Herbert Hoover,  
Department of Commerce,  
Washington, D. C.

"Have been advised that so-called Government experts have been circulating reports through Daily News Record of New York, which are very pessimistic about wool prices and practically predicting that wool prices are in for serious decline. I cannot believe that your department is intentionally trying to slump the wool market and deprive wool growers of the just reward of their labors and investments, especially when market facts and world wool conditions do not justify such a propaganda. Boston is comparatively the cheapest wool market in world today. Closing sales at Sydney, Australia, were steady and similar reports come from other world's markets where only declines registered were for inferior wools. Present level of prices justified by production costs and general trade conditions in wool. Immediate mill requirements have been satisfied by early shorn Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Utah wool. A temporary cessation of buying indicates no inherent weakness in situation. I call this to your attention in order that any misinformed or over zealous Department of Commerce officials may be advised of the unnecessary and unjust harm they are imposing on an already overburdened industry.

"F. J. HAGENBARTH,  
"President, National Wool Growers Association."

Prior to the delivery of Mr. Hagenbarth's telegram, Secretary Hoover had left Washington to connect at Seattle with President Harding's Alaskan party. Mr. Julius Klein, the director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, officially denied that any statement predicting a decline in wool prices had emanated from that department. The Department of Agriculture issued a similar denial. Upon receipt of Director Klein's message, President Hagen-

barth sent the following message to the paper in which the original story had been published:

"Spencer, Idaho, June 29, 1923.

"Daily News Record, New York, N. Y.

"In the interest of correct understanding desire to submit following telegram received from Department of Commerce: "Your telegram June twenty-fourth, Department of Commerce officials and experts have issued no statements whatever regarding prophecies of coming wool prices such as were attributed to certain Government experts in trade papers of June twenty and twenty-one. Please advise your membership accordingly."

"Today had personal interview with Secretary Wallace of Department of Agriculture and he assured me that no prophecies of lower wool prices had come from Department of Agriculture. I respectfully request that you give these statements equal publicity with original stories.

Following the criticism of the original report, the Daily News Record published the following statement:

"The data on which the dispatch was based originated in three Government bureaus. A second check-up on the data showed that the prediction that wool would continue to decline in price was founded on information that appears to these Government bureaus to be correct."

The above statement can only be interpreted to prove that the original author of the prediction was the reporter concerned, and not the Government bureaus or any Government employes. Information regarding wool prices and supplies had apparently been obtained from these bureaus and properly so. There is no real ground, however, for attaching the responsibility of a prediction to any but the correspondent gathering the information.

### REPORTING THE WOOL MARKET

For some years the Wool Grower has been endeavoring to work out a practical and efficient method of furnishing wool growers with reports of market conditions at least as often as once a week. With the present limits of finance and organization, it is not possible to maintain a weekly mailing service to all members or subscribers to the official paper. In this, as in many other cases, it seems apparent that the logical solution of the question is through more



thorough organization of states, with these in turn working with and through the national body.

During the past two seasons the California Association has been sending weekly market letters to its members. These letters include a wool market report received through the National Association. The report is mailed on Tuesday and covers the market up to Monday night. Wyoming and Nevada have given somewhat similar services. It is altogether practical for state associations that are adequately organized with full-time secretaries, to place information in the hands of their members while it is still fresh. The same service could not be performed by a single office endeavoring to cover the entire range wool growing territory.

In the June issue of the Wool Grower, Mr. J. C. Moore suggested the need of more frequent advices during the wool selling season. Commenting upon Mr. Moore's letter, Mr. R. A. Ward of the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers writes as follows:

"When I was in Washington, D. C., in May, 1922, I presented a plan to George T. Willingmyre, wool specialist, and Acting Chief Tenney of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, outlining a wool market report service for wool growers, wool dealers, mills and anyone else. The writer felt that out of the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, particularly those appropriations for the then Bureau of Markets, the wool grower had not received all he was entitled to, hence our request for an up-to-date wool market report service.

"It was our idea that the bureau should have experienced wool market reporters in the Boston and Philadelphia markets who could visit the wool houses, mill agents, and others, somewhat as do the reporters for the Commercial Bulletin and the Wool and Cotton Reporter, and get authentic reports on actual sales made, trade opinions, and similar market news. We then planned that these reports compiled with other information as receipts of domestic and foreign wool; shipments of domestic and foreign wool; data on lots sold, giving locality, shrinkage and prices; reports of London and Colonial sales with prices; monthly consumption of wool in the United States; stocks of wool on hand and the tendency of world markets, including prices and movements, could be made into a weekly report and sent out to all interested, while it was fresh and of real value.

"I am glad to state that the plan received the hearty endorsement of Mr. Willingmyre and Mr. Tenney, but that on account of lack of sufficient appropriations, they felt it might not be possible to start the work. The writer then presented the matter to the National Wool Growers' con-

vention at Spokane and at various other state and county wool growers' meetings in the Northwest, with the request that those interested ask their Congressmen that an additional appropriation be made for this important work.

"We have since had the pleasure of co-operating with Mr. Willingmyre of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in preparing forms for the work, and it is our understanding that such a service will be inaugurated in July, to the extent that funds are available.

"It is our opinion that this is one of the most important and valuable pieces of work that has yet been rendered the sheepmen of the United States by the Department of Agriculture."

The last few weeks have brought something of a reaction in feeling toward the reporting of markets by Government bureaus. This work was originally undertaken under wartime appropriations. It was established at a number of the live-stock markets. Later decreases in funds furnished to the Bureau of Markets caused discontinuance of the service at some points. However, it is now being restored to some of the markets where it had been discontinued. It has also been announced that with July 1st, Government reporters will commence sending out advices as to conditions at the wool markets.

Stockmen and wool growers have supported the idea of the need for such disinterested observation and reporting of live-stock and wool markets as perhaps could only be offered by Government representatives subject to no influence or bias from the concerns whose interest at the markets are logically and properly opposed to those of the producers and shippers. It has been claimed that representatives of the market papers see things too largely through the eyes of the buying side. It is by no means certain that individuals selected and paid from the National Treasury could maintain fully their breadth of vision and independence of action when required to serve steadily at market centers where the majority of talk and opinion emanates from others than producers' representatives. Even should the Government be able to secure the services of individuals of the necessary maturity and ability, it is highly improbable that the customary range

of Government salaries would be sufficient to retain the services of such persons for any great length of time, and the education and training of fresh reporters is expensive and dangerous business.

Unless market information is altogether correct as to facts and conservative as to estimates, its net result is greatly to injure those whom it is intended to benefit. In respect to the wool market the monthly letters of the Boston correspondent of the National Wool Grower reflect very accurately the condition of business and the feeling on the Boston wool market. Of course, these letters are too infrequent, but with better state apparatus for circulation of such reports as are now obtained for California, excellent services can be rendered through machinery already existing. If the Department of Agriculture can secure equally or more reliable reports and use its distributing channels to place its information quickly in the hands of all wool growers, a real service will be rendered. Confidence in the statement of Government bureaus regarding the wool market has been seriously impaired in recent weeks. It is not certain, however, that the fault in this case, which is discussed elsewhere in this issue, is properly chargeable to the Government bureaus mentioned

#### LETTER FROM A SHEPHERD TO HIS PAL.

On the Summer Range

July, 1923.

Dear Ern:

I wisht I could paint pictures. I'm camped in the purtiest spot you ever heard tell of and I got a guy with me as has a box of paints and things and I guess I could borrow 'em allright cause he don't use 'em nohow. He's from Chicago and belongs to a college back there, he's a professor, but you wouldn't never guess it by his looks. I always thought professors was old people with white whiskers and false teeth, but this one ain't in that class



atall. He ain't much older'n you or me allthough he wears spec's allright and shows signs of having led a pampered life. Him and the boss tanked up on schooling at the same joint and now the professor come west for a reunion after that the boss turns him over to me to herd along with the sheep for a spell. His full name is Erwin Daring Graham and then follows a string of letters like he was the Indian Agent from over on the Wah-Chica-Wah. Erwin D. is keen to get a touch of the free and easy life of a Rocky Mt. shep, and I guess it's up to me to see that he gets his fill. He has funny manners, though. Refined, but funny. For instance, the first morning out, he knocks the syrup can over at breakfast and then sets down in it, and I just had to tell him that that stuff was for the pancakes.

But he's congenial, and we sure have some good times. Like this morning. He wanted to paint a picture and we starts long before daylight and climbed up on top of Old Peekaboo Peak. That's the steepest peak in the United States, and when you get up on top of it you can look over about half of the knowed universe. When we finally got there Erwin D. takes a few long breaths, strings out a bunch of tubes and brushes, and cocks himself all ready to do a stunt at painting. It wasn't good light yet though, and to pass the time away I points out to him that mystic spot where dawn first breaks through the far away rim of the mountain range. And just at that moment there was a gray streak wavered along there, flickered and then stayed, and the stars down that way began to act like the lead of a herd when a wolf comes over the ridge. [They seemed to turn back, then vanished. Down below us, blue mists was lifting out of deep canyons which made 'em look like they was stretching themselves, yawning, like a sleepy maid along about 3 a. m. So far there wasn't much color, and most any kind of green, as long as it was of that dark somber shade of the U. S. National Forest, would have done;

but before Erwin D. could get action on his paints there was other colors sneaked in, and it got more complicated to tell which was what. And then, away acrost the range, a golden streak shot up into the sky, like a big spotlight, looking for a trail up into the altitude. Only a few minutes more, and Old Sol followed, glorious, fresh as a daisy, and looking like a new gold coin of the stellar realm. In the woods the birds began to sing, and some flew acrost to visit in other trees.

Now it was day, and we had a lot to look at. There was a thousand miles of ridges and summits spread around us, and most all of 'em was garlanded along their crests with deep piled snowbanks. It sort of got Erwin D.'s goat. He just sat there and gawked. Then he got to talking to himself, and I listened. "Magnificent," is what I heard him say, "these eternal snows—this labyrinth of snowdrift—it is as though some huge Arctic Spider had laid his chilly web across the top of the world to hold captive the fleecy clouds that drift by so close." And I told him it was a darned good thing that he wasn't out here herding sheep steady cause he'd sure go nutty. He turned and looked at me a minute and laughed, got up and started to walk away, when he remembered his paints which he'd plumb forgot. He reminded me of a fellow as sees a deer for the first time and forgets to shoot. But it was getting late now and time to go kill a grouse, and go to camp and start a bed of coals for the Dutch oven.

On the way back we crossed Crooked Creek down below the forks, going over a sapling that had fell acrost. I went first, packing the paint box, and I got over allright. But Erwin D. stopped right in the middle and got to looking at the water foam beneath, and purty soon he sort of lost his balance and got to swinging back and forth like a chicken on a loose wire. And then his specs slipped off, and Erwin Daring Graham fell over backwards. I fished him out a few rods below so's to make sure he came out

on the right side of the creek, and he stood there for quite a spell, coughing and gasping. The water was cold as ice, and I was expecting a oration whenever he'd got his breath. And then, Ern, he shows me the difference between a college training and the line of least resistance system which you and me growed up under. He sure surprised me. "This," he says between gasps, "is the latest."

It tickled me. I'd never heard that remark only once before and that was by a purty girl under teetotally different circumstances and I didn't know you could apply it so variously. Well, Ern, we got huckleberries for dinner along with a Dutch oven full of grouse. If them guys as works in the cities and feeds off lunch counters—if they knowed what kind of a life we lead out here, don't you think that when they go to breakfast—say along about the first of August—and have a waitress come to serve 'em as looks like she'd stayed all night at about two hundred and fifty below sea level—don't you reckon they'd yearn to be just plain sheps for a while? I suppose there'd be correspondence schools as would offer to teach 'em the way to send a dog around—if they only knowed! But we'll keep it to ourselves, Ern—we get the best there is in the hills, and when we go to town we get the best there too. But I got to close. I hear the bells rattle down the canyon—maybe there's a bear prowling around, so no more this time from

Your friend and Pal,  
Richard A. Wormwood.

## JUNE WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES

By J. Cecil Alter

The following summary of weather, live-stock and range conditions has been prepared from the various publications and reports of the United States Weather Bureau:

UTAH—The weather was comparatively cool and rather dry in the southern portion, but the mountain ranges

have afforded good feed and stock thereon are doing well. Many cattle have been moved from southwestern Utah to markets and to other ranges due to the drought. Good haying weather has prevailed. The lower ranges would be improved by a general rain.

NEVADA—Cool frosty weather necessitated the premature cutting of much alfalfa, and the crop was light. The ranges generally have been good or excellent, and stock have done well, except in the extreme southern portion where the droughty weather has caused a shortage of feed. Sheep shearing has continued under favorable circumstances.

IDAHO—Copious showers with moderate temperatures have put the pastures and ranges in excellent condition throughout the state and stock have done unusually well as a rule. Some alfalfa hay was damaged by the rain, but generally much haying was done.

MONTANA—Precipitation has been ample for the grasses and good pasturage has been available; as a result live stock are doing especially well generally, showing satisfactory gains in flesh. Sheep shearing has progressed under favorable conditions.

WYOMING—Abundant precipitation has forced pasturage growth in a very gratifying manner, though cool weather has prevented a rank growth. The same conditions have delayed alfalfa cutting somewhat, but the crop is generally good. Shearing was hindered somewhat by weather conditions, but stock have generally fared very well.

COLORADO—The late wet spring brought the pastures on slowly but stock made gradual and fairly satisfactory improvement. Some hail damage occurred to alfalfa locally, but at the lower levels generally haying has progressed rapidly on a good crop. The ranges are in good or excellent condition and cattle and sheep have begun to thrive.

WESTERN TEXAS — Favorable weather conditions have prevailed except that an inadequate amount of

rainfall in western and southwestern sections has produced a short range, and held cattle back somewhat.

NEW MEXICO—Dry weather has produced a poor range over most of the state, and stock have reflected this unfavorable condition. Rains toward the close of the month have improved conditions materially over the eastern half of the state, and stock are gaining temporarily; but rain is greatly needed in western sections.

ARIZONA—This has been a rather bad month for stockmen; the drought has caused stock to dwindle on a failing range, over widespread areas. Many cattle have been shipped out of the state for better pastures, and others have been forced onto a fare of heavy browse. In a few localities slight losses have appeared.

CALIFORNIA—Alfalfa made slow growth in places due to cool weather, and rainy weather spoiled some hay in the making. Lower pastures have been fair, and the mountain ranges where most of the cattle and sheep are located, are fine and stock are doing well.

OREGON—Rains have retarded haying and spoiled some of the crop, but the moisture has benefited the pastures and ranges. As a result stock are doing well everywhere, and an abundance of feed is available.

WASHINGTON—The weather has been too cold and wet for haying, but pastures and ranges have not been better in many years and cattle are in excellent condition.

#### HARDING'S VISIT

I regret that I could not attend some of the meetings where President Harding spoke recently in Idaho. From all reports, those who met him were very favorably impressed. His visit to the West will do much to increase his popularity in this section. As he does not indulge in "bunk" and is not seeking free notoriety in the press some people have underestimated Mr. Harding's true worth. I believe he is the greatest President we have had since the time of Lincoln and we are very fortunate

that a man of his caliber has been in the White House during these trying times. Had we had a demagogue or any one of half a dozen whining senators who have been yapping at his heels during the past two years in his place, the nation would never have recovered from the effect. But the cool, calm, honest manner in which Mr. Harding has proceeded has won the day and it now looks as though the radicals and near-anarchists can be stood off for a few years more at least. Few people will ever realize the trying time the President has had with his own party divided, the Farm Bloc to contend with and about six so-called Progressive Republican senators doing every thing possible to embarrass him in order that they might be nominated in his stead a year from now. If Congress could just remain out of session for about two years so that a lot of cheap claptrap would be kept out of the papers this country would round to without much trouble.

S. W. McClure.

#### ORDERLY MARKETING OF WOOL GAINS FAVOR IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The South Dakota wool pool has good prospects this year. We are having our wool selling troubles, but a good number of the best sheepmen now have confidence in orderly marketing and will consign through the association to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company.

The lamb crop is up to normal and the feed is good. J. C. Holmes, Belle Fourche, S. D.

#### GOOD GREEN FEED ASSURED IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

We had heavy rains during the last two weeks of June, which will keep the range fresh and green most of July. All stock are in fine condition.

J. B. Caldwell.

Modoc County, Calif.

# The Course of the Sheep Markets In June

## CHICAGO

Jersey City had not batted up to July 1, and all through June the lamb market was in healthy condition under unusually light receipts. A high spot was made at the middle of June when the first Idaho lambs of the season to reach Chicago sold at \$16.25. The market was somewhat erratic, influenced in seasonal manner by the heavy volume of Southern lambs direct to packers, enabling them to stay out of the market to that extent. Demand for product was healthy and well-sustained. Ten markets received 612,000 head, mostly lambs, during the month compared with 647,000 in June, 1922. The Tennessee run was 20 per cent short, compared with last year and as it subsided early in June packers were under the necessity of buying on the open market thereafter. At the beginning of June it was a \$15@15.75 market for fair to choice lambs, the month closing on exactly the same basis. A comparison of July 1, price conditions this and in recent years follows:

Sheep			Lambs		
Top	Bulk		Top	Bulk	
1923 7.50	\$4.50@	6.75	\$15.75	\$15.00@	15.50
1922 7.00	5.00@	6.50	13.50	12.50@	13.25
1921 5.75	3.50@	4.75	11.00	9.50@	10.50
1920 10.00	5.50@	9.75	15.75	12.00@	15.50
1919 9.75	7.75@	9.50	17.60	16.00@	17.40
1918 14.50	11.00@	13.75	19.25	18.00@	19.10
1917 11.50	8.50@	10.75	16.50	15.00@	16.25
1916 8.50	6.50@	7.85	11.10	10.50@	10.90
1915 6.75	5.50@	6.50	10.00	9.00@	9.75

### The First Week

During the week ending June 9, the ten principal markets received 152,000, compared with 208,000 the same week of 1922. This evident deficiency advanced lambs 25@50 cents, handyweight sheep holding about steady and heavy sheep declining 50@75 cents. The tail end of the California crop of spring lambs was marketed at this time at \$14.50@14.85, under a light sort, one picked lot going to city butchers at \$16.25. There was a marked increase in native lamb supply, the bulk of which went to packers at \$15@15.25, city butchers taking sorted

lots at \$15.50@15.75. Trade in culls was done at \$10.50@12. Old crop lambs practically disappeared, the few available selling at \$14@14.85. Yearling wethers were also scarce at \$12@13 and there were few wethers, not enough in fact to make a market. Handyweight ewes cashed at \$5.25@6 and heavy ewes at \$2.75@3.50, culls selling at \$1.25@2 and canners at \$1, or less. A healthy demand for breeding and feeding stock developed, country buyers paying \$5@6 for a limited number of native ewes, aged stock going as low as \$4.

### The Second Week

During the second week, ending June 16, scarcity was emphasized and values reached the high spot for the month. Only 138,000 reported around the ten-market circuit compared with 194,000 in 1922, and as everybody needed a few it was not difficult to advance values. Native lambs gained 73 cents to \$1 per hundredweight, the first Idahos of the season, averaging 66 pounds, realizing \$16.25, without a sort. A few choice natives sold at \$16.35, bulk of the good native lambs making \$16@16.25. Other than spring lambs, there was little in the crop and as sorting was light it came close to being a one-price market. A few decks of shorn lambs of the old crop made \$14@14.75 and when it came to aged sheep there were not enough to make quotations. Light and handyweight ewes cost killers \$5.25@6.25, breeders taking their pick at \$7, most of the heavy ewes going to killers at \$3@3.50. Culls were hard to move at \$1.50@2.50.

### The Third Week

Supply increased during the week ending June 23, when the ten markets received 175,000, compared with 169,000 a year ago. Until the middle of the week prices held, but the dressed market weakened and before the end of the week good lambs were \$1 lower; others showing declines of \$1.50@2 per hundredweight. Sorting was severe and the last thing killers want-

ed was cull lambs which dropped to a \$9@10.50 basis. Although a considerable number of native lambs realized \$16 before the break they were severely sorted at \$15.50 before the close, a good kind going at \$15 and culls at \$9. A few loads of yearlings were eligible to \$12.50@14, a short deck of yearling ewes going to a breeder at \$10.50. Aged sheep were as scarce as ever, holding values about steady. It was a \$7.50 trade in good wethers and \$3.50@4 in heavy ewes, handyweight ewes clearing at \$6.25@7, as they got the benefit of country competition.

### The Last Week

The last week of the month developed light receipts and higher prices, the ten markets getting only 147,000, against 174,000 last year. The usual Fourth of July demand for good lambs was in evidence, advancing prices 75 cents generally and in spots more as sorting was light. Choice 75-pound native lambs reached \$15.75, the big string going at \$15.25@15.50. It was a demand for good lambs, culls moving slowly at \$8.50@9.50. Few yearling or wethers arrived. Some Dakota yearlings made \$14 and good 100-pound wethers sold at \$7.50, packers paying up to \$7 for choice light ewes, although the bulk of the fat ewes went to killers at \$5@6.50, extreme heavies selling at \$3.50@4, decent culls at \$2 and canner ewes at 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight. Two decks of native lambs were taken out by feeders at \$9.25, indicating hunger for that class of stock. Breeders paid \$7.25 for ewes.

All through the month cull stuff of all kinds was neglected, killers declining to give it consideration even at prices that looked absurdly low. Some cull lambs sold down to \$7 which would have been worth considerably more money had they been trimmed. Not enough Western lambs reached Chicago most of the month to influence prices, Omaha stopping them. Chicago received only 199,000 head during June compared with 291,000 last year.



## OMAHA

The first part of the month of June saw about the last of the California lambs, but before this run was over Idaho lambs started to arrive in liberal numbers and throughout the month represented the big end of each day's receipts. The total for the month of 118,138 is the lightest June run since 1918, being about 23,000 less than receipts for June last year and 56,000 less than the record run of June, 1919.

Prices fluctuated sharply throughout the month, the market having been featured by sharp advances and declines, which, however, were about equal in amount so that, as was the case with the Californias during May, prices for the month showed little change, a decline of not over 25 cents covering the month's decline on both natives and Idahos.

The trend of values was sharply higher up to about the middle of the month when the peak was reached. Following the high time, prices broke sharply until the earlier advance had been more than lost. Strength was gained, however, and the market closed the month in healthy condition.

Idaho lambs, which started the month at \$15@15.50, reached \$16.35 at the high time with a free movement during the middle of the month at \$16.25. The sharply lower trend of prices occurred during the third week and on the first day of the fourth week, but following this point the market strengthened and at the close Idaho lambs moved freely at \$15@15.25 as against \$14.75@15 at the low time. Native lambs closed the month at \$14.50@15 with \$14.75 the popular price. Fed clipped lambs were in pretty limited supply, offerings consisting mostly of Californias from local feed lots. Sales were from \$13.75 at the low time up to \$14.80 at the high time with good quality at the close at \$13.80 and \$14 quoted as about the limit for best handyweights.

Business in the feeder division has been of only moderate proportions, due more to paucity of supply than to lack

of demand as there has been good consistent inquiry all through the month. Local feed lots have taken most of the offerings although there has also been some country demand, which was the most noticeable toward the close of the month.

Offerings have consisted mostly of the thin lambs sorted out of the Idaho shipments, and as the quality of the Idahos has been generally good, selling mostly to killers with a pretty light sort, there has been a rather light supply at hand to meet the demand. Prices held pretty close to the same level all through the month with much less sharp fluctuations than on killing classes. Movement of desirable lambs has been largely in the range of \$12.25 @12.75 with a high mark for the month of \$13. One five-car string of Oregon yearlings went to feeders at \$10.

Aged sheep were a drug on the market during most of the month, there being very little demand even for the light supply that was offered. Best light ewes at the low time were quotable at \$5. There were days, however, when this price was not reached as no choice lots were offered. During the closing days of the month, there was a marked degree of improvement in the tone of the aged sheep market and trading was fairly active in this division with an upward trend to values, good light ewes during the last week moving at \$5.25@5.65 with two loads of light Western ewes at \$6. Aged wethers sold up to \$7.35 and yearlings at \$12@13.25, with only occasional lots offered.

## KANSAS CITY

The top price for lambs fluctuated between \$14.25 and \$16.25 during June. Prices for plain to fair lambs kept about \$1.50 to \$2 under top for choice grades and prices for culls ranged from \$9 to \$12.25. Considering that June is normally a month of considerable variety and varied grade as to weight and finish this price movement was comparatively small. Fully 90 per cent of the month's supply was native lambs and Texas sheep. Only

one six-car bunch of California lambs and about 6,700 Arizona sheep and lambs made up the supply outside of natives and Texans. Closing quotations for lambs were midway between the high and low of the month, while fat Texas sheep sold up to \$8, the highest price of the past two months.

June brought the usual change to the new crop basis and practically all the lambs sold were milk grades. A few fall lambs, and out of fleece, sold at \$13 to \$13.50, and some yearlings, classed as lambs in the preceding month, brought \$10.50 to \$12.25. Receipts in the past thirty days have about cleaned up available supplies of native lambs. For some reason, few Arizona lambs were offered, and those that did come were not in very good condition. Some that were fed in transit made a satisfactory showing, and more than paid for feeding expenses. In a general way June marketings cleared the deck for an early movement of range lambs in July. Whether such a movement will materialize is uncertain as flockmasters in most localities find that lambs are doing well and they are holding for weight.

On the close choice native lambs sold at \$14.50 to \$15.25; fair to good, \$13.75 to \$14.40; common, \$12.50 to \$13.50; culls, \$10 to \$11.50. Texas wethers sold at \$7.25 to \$8 and outside of a few odd ewes at \$5 to \$7, they were the only native sheep offered.

The market during June developed no indication as to what feeders intend to do on feeding lambs this fall. Big feeders have indicated quite strongly that they are going to await developments and buy thin lambs on the open market, rather than follow the pace already set by speculators. At this time last year speculators had already turned their contracts for fall delivery of lambs to a good advantage, and feeders by eagerness to get supplies caused substantial advances in September and October.

A large corn crop is in the making. The corn acreage is larger this year than last and all the principal corn producing states have abundance of

moisture to advance the crop rapidly. The western third of Kansas, which suffered almost a complete failure on wheat, turned its acreage to grain, sorghums, cane and sudan, and the amount of ensilage and rough feed produced will be the largest in a number of years past.

There is urgent demand for breeding ewes. The few offered were natives that sold at \$7 to \$8.50 a hundred pounds. A good many orders are held by buying agents for young Western ewes, and what buyers would be willing to pay for the right kind is hard to say.

Taking the general situation throughout, it looks as if the open market for the next ninety days will supply more than the usual demand. Killers have no surplus lamb and mutton in coolers, demand for wool and slats is more active than a month ago, and the feeder buyer from now on will care for all offerings, not fat enough for killers. The feeder last winter made small profits or broke no more than even and he will be more cautious about his fall purchases. He will call for light-weight lambs and sorting for them may throw more than a normal per cent into killers' hands.

June receipts in Kansas City were 119,100 or 12,000 larger than in the same month last year. Of this supply 44,950 came from Missouri, 28,460 from Kansas, 31,336 from Texas, and the rest from eight other states.

C. M. P.

### ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for the month of June totaled 61,345, a decrease of 15,542 compared with last month, but 11,627 more than June, 1922. Bulk of receipts were natives, but two shipments of Californias arrived early in the month, and two shipments of Idahos the last week. After the sharp break in lamb values the latter part of May the market firmed up and prices gradually worked higher. On the opening best natives were selling at \$14.50, but during the first eighteen days advanced to \$16. The following week prices

declined around \$1, and finished the month on this level, with best natives selling \$15@15.25, and Westerns quoted at \$15.50 on the closing day. Two shipments of Idahos sold at \$15@15.25 the first of the last week, but none were received later. Clipped lambs sold up to \$14.50 at the high time, but few were received the latter part of the month. Quotations ranged up to \$13.50 @13.75. Feeder lambs were scarce, with sales \$12.25@12.50. Yearlings sold during the month at \$11@12.50. The demand for aged sheep was good during the month and values advanced \$1@1.25. At the opening best ewes sold at \$5.25 and on the close best went to \$6.25. Wethers sold at \$8 on the close, compared with \$6.75 a month ago.

H. H. M.

### BONDS REQUIRED FOR LIVE STOCK COMMISSION HOUSES

The Packers and Stockyards Administration, which is under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, has published an amendment, printed below, to the rules and regulations concerning bonds to be furnished by commission houses and the use of proceeds of sales of consignors' stock.

"By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, approved August 15, 1921, Public No. 51—67th Congress, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, and give public notice of an amendment as hereinafter set forth to the general rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to stockyard owners, market agencies and dealers, which were issued on November 30, 1921, under said act.

"Effective on and after September 1, 1923, amend regulation 17 so as to read as follows:

(a) Each market agency (commission house) shall, before the close of the next business day following the sale of any live stock consigned to it for sale, transmit or deliver to the owner or consignor of the live stock a true written account of such sale, showing the number, weight, and price of each kind of animals sold, the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and such other facts as may be necessary to complete the account.

(b) Each market agency engaged in the business of selling live stock on a commission basis shall execute and maintain a good and sufficient bond to a suitable trustee or trustees. The surety on such bond shall be a surety company authorized to do such business and subject to service of process in suits brought in the state where the market agency is located. The surety company shall be one of those approved by the Treasury Department of the United States for bonds executed to the United States. Such bond shall be conditioned to secure to the owner or consignor the faithful and prompt accounting for and payment of the proceeds of sales of live stock received for sale by such market agency for or on account of such owner or consignor. The amount of such bond shall be not less than the nearest multiple of \$2,500 above the average amount of the gross proceeds of sale of live stock handled by such market agency in its capacity as such during two business days, based on the total number of business days and the total amount of the gross proceeds of sale of live stock so handled in the preceding twelve months or part thereof in which such market agency did business, if any. In any case, however, the amount shall be not less than \$5,000 and need not exceed \$50,000. Such bond may contain such other terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the market agency and the surety company, but shall not be inconsistent with the requirements of these regulations and the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921. When executed the market agency shall file with the Packers and Stockyards Administration a true copy of such bond, certified as such by the surety company. If any such bond shall contain a provision for termination by any party thereto before the expiration of the term, if any, specified in the bond, such provision shall require that notice of such termination be filed on or before the date thereof with the Packers and Stockyards Administration at Washington, D. C., by the party terminating the bond. If found by the officer in charge of the Packers and Stockyards Administration to be satisfactory, any other form or plan of bond, guaranty, or indemnity which will afford protection substantially equivalent to or consistent with that required by this regulation may be accepted as a substitute in whole or in part for the bond required by this regulation.

Should the volume of business transacted by any market agency become such as to render its bond inadequate to meet the requirements of this regulation, such bond shall be readjusted so as to meet these requirements at or before the end of any year subsequent to its execution.

(c) No market agency shall make such use or disposition of funds in its possession or control as will endanger or impair the faithful and prompt accounting for and payment of such portion thereof as may be due the owner or consignor of live stock or other person having an interest therein and to this end shall so handle all such funds as to prevent their being intermingled or confused with other accounts or funds of the market agency kept or used for other purposes.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, this 14th day of June, 1923.

Henry C. Wallace,  
(Seal) Secretary of Agriculture

## INFORMATION FOR AVOIDING MARKET GLUTS

Sheepmen have the power to help a good deal towards stabilizing fall markets. This can be done by keeping posted as to the numbers of sheep scheduled for arrival at the various markets. Washington is practically the only state from which all shipments must go to the same market, and consignors from that state can do much to distribute shipments more evenly over the different days of the week.

The representatives of the reporting service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are stationed at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and will soon resume activities at Denver. At these points, these officials obtain daily reports from each railroad entering their markets as to the number of cars actually being loaded to arrive on the following day's market. This information is distributed by wireless and by other means to be available to all interested persons. It reaches practically all of the feeding stations tributary to the central markets and can be obtained by shippers or their representatives who are in charge of shipments and endeavoring to avoid arriving on an over-loaded market. The Wool Grower has been advised that this information as to next day's receipts, is received and made available to shippers at the following stations: Ridgely Sheep Feeding Yards, Ridgely, Ill.; West Chicago Stock Yards Company, West Chicago, Ill.; Morris Sheep Feeding Yards, Morris, Kansas; Valley Stock Yards, Valley, Nebr.; and Fremont Stock Yards, Fremont, Nebr.

The Wool Grower will be glad to publish statements from every feed yard receiving these reports or to print suggestions or directions of value to shippers.

## GOOD RESULTS FROM IDAHO COYOTE CAMPAIGN

Reports from districts where co-operative poisoning campaigns were

put on by wool growers and the Biological Survey are most encouraging. Losses have been reduced to a minimum; in fact, many growers report practically no losses among their lambs.

There is no question that the system to control the predatory animal has been found, perhaps his extermination has been made possible. Personally I think it is only a matter of united effort over a few years until it is accomplished.

I have just had a little experience with a trapper following a winter poisoning campaign. He picked up two old bitches and a very large dog coyote. They were poison-wise, but a switch to traps got them without trouble. Wool growers owe a lot to this Governmental department. I hope they keep out of the forecasting business.

Boise, Idaho.

Hugh Sproat.

## OREGON AFFAIRS

There is more grass on the Oregon ranges than in many years past. In fact, in sections of the inland empire there has been too much rain for ranch pursuits in general.

The all absorbing topic before Oregon wool growers is the market slump being experienced at this time. About 70 or 75 per cent of the Oregon wools was sold during the favorable market period but there is considerable anxiety over the prices which will be received for the remaining clips. In many quarters it is thought that the buyers overran themselves a little and that quotations will not again be as high as they were in early May when some Oregon clips sold at 44 and 45 cents.

An interesting development in range circles has been the support accorded by the large operators to the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers Association. When this association was organized the object in view was service to the small flock owners of western Oregon. It later took in some small flocks in western Washington and in the Boise territory in

Idaho. This season some of the largest range men have signed the membership contract. A recent examination of the membership lists shows no fewer than fifty range operators signed in the association. Among them are Tom Cronin and Tom Connolly of central Oregon. Some interior banks have recently urged their customers to join this organization.

The association faces a difficult season because of the peculiar condition of the market, but some very satisfactory sales have been made.

There seems to be little activity in lambs. No great amount of contracting has been done in the central Oregon territory. It is generally thought that the price will be around 10 cents. Reports from Umatilla County are that several thousand mixed breeding lambs have been contracted at 10 cents for September and October delivery. These will go to Idaho points. One lot of 900 cross-bred mixed feeding lambs was reported sold at 9½ cents, for October delivery.

Umatilla County lambs are almost ready to go forward, according to Mac Hoke, secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association. The first shipment went out June 28, and Smythe Bros. were scheduled to dispatch their first shipment to Chicago, July 3.

Advices from Klamath County are to the effect that should offers of 10 cents be made, considerable contracting would result.

No contracting is reported from Lake County. Dr. Lyons thinks there will be 10,000 lambs there ready for market in August. Most of the Lake County lambs are later, however.

The range counties of southeastern Oregon are experiencing one of the most serious grasshopper infestations in their history. Through Klamath and Lake Counties wide-reaching areas of range land have proved to be grasshopper hatching beds. By May 15th hatching was in progress and the path of the hordes of insects was cleaned of all green vegetation. Serious damage was threatened to alfalfa acreages in the southern part of Klamath County, particularly, and the County



Court provided sufficient funds for purchasing poison materials in large quantities. Farmers in fifteen communities were organized by the county agricultural agent and up to this time seven or eight carloads of poison have been mixed by committees of farmers and distributed in the worst infested areas.

Often the progress of a swarm of hoppers a half mile wide could be arrested before reaching valuable hay or pasture land by proper use of the poison mixture.

In Lake County where the infestations are more generally in the range country, poisoning is more difficult and in some places almost impossible. Poison materials to the value of \$2,000 have been secured and much success is reported in the protection of hay fields and some grazing areas.

Grasshopper outbreaks have also been serious in Crook and Jefferson Counties where active organization work has helped greatly. The hoppers have gradually been getting worse in the entire central Oregon country during the past four or five years and are becoming a real problem.

The flock of Charles E. Sherlock of Lakeview has been designated as the demonstration flock for Lake County in connection with the fleece improvement project of the College Extension Service. The fleeces on 1,545 fine woolled ewes were weighed. The average fleece weight was 8.3 pounds. Two hundred forty-one ewes sheared less than seven pounds and were culled from the flock.

F. L. Ballard.

### IDAHO CONDITIONS

Feed on the range is better than it has been for many years. June was an exceptionally wet month, and even the lowest ranges are covered with a great growth of grass and weeds. The danger most to be feared now is fire. Great areas of range were burnt over last year, to the serious detriment of the permanent grasses, and undoubtedly much more

country will be touched off this year unless great care is taken. The loss to many graziers last year in sheds, corrals, fences, and so forth was considerable. Unfortunately many of the fires set were intentional. Homesteaders, desiring to clear brush from their lands, were responsible in many instances for serious loss to their neighbors.

Much of the first cutting of alfalfa is seriously damaged, and while not a total loss, is very materially reduced in value. Some districts report almost a total destruction of selling value; others got off fairly easily, with only discoloration to complain of.

Our early lambs have been moving out to market in good shape. A peculiar situation has arisen due to the wet weather; the bands coming from the desert ranges carry a fine lot of fat heavy lambs, while bands on all kinds of feed on the forests have been doing only fairly well. The wet, drizzly weather in the mountains is not very good for putting on fat. However, with the advent of warmer weather, lambs will do very well, as the feed is certainly excellent.

Wool has practically ceased moving, but there seems little reason for the scare which has suddenly affected the dealers. The mills are still using large quantities of wool, and it has to come from somewhere. Other markets are holding up well and it must be that the effect of our presidential election is going to be discounted long before it actually happens. As usual the grower will be expected to absorb the discount.

A very good friend of mine once stated that he thought he could help things by working in Boston with a blunt knife for just half an hour. You will notice he wanted to use a blunt instrument, did not want to make a really efficient job, wanted to haggle things up a bit—kind of wanted to leave a few jagged edges. At that time, 1920, he could have started and made a pretty mess all down Summer Street. This time he would have to do a little discriminating, for the

trade is somewhat divided; some of the houses being distinctly more desirous of high prices than the growers themselves.

The industry needs the price of wool stabilized around 45 to 55 cents to the grower. That price does not work a hardship on the consumer, but want of the industry will not be good for anyone.

We face a reduction of numbers of our flocks, no matter what happens. Re-stocking is a matter of time. We are not breeding right over much of the range for re-stocking purposes. It is a hand-to-mouth proposition, with less in the hand all the time. Sometimes we feel like letting our discouragement get the best of us, but we have seen the cattlemen stick through most disheartening days, and continue to stay despite little improvement in their business. We have to see it through. Somewhere in the Good Book, if my memory serve me right, are mentioned the beasts of burden; but that was along time before the Federal Reserve Bank was established, and before the word "deflation" was translated from the Hebrew language. It must have been there. The old ewe is not mentioned as a burden carrier, but now, like Abou Ben Adhem, she leads them all. It is some load she has to carry, but Jason traveled far for the golden fleece. The fleece has not deteriorated, and while we may be "flimflammed" regarding its value, we must not lose sight of the fact that the time is not far distant when the industry will demand just recognition. We will have to get our own marketing problems solved. We market our wool like a bunch of kindergarten kids. Unfortunately, we cannot do much to help ourselves at present. When our financial conditions say "Jump," we jump. You bet, we jump. Some of us jump in and some jump out. When enough have jumped out and rebel against jumping further, then, and not until then, will we begin to get somewhere.

Hugh Sproat.

Boise, Idaho.

## POLLED RAMBOUILLETS



My 1923 offerings:  
400 Registered Yearling Rams (chiefly polled.)  
200 Registered Yearling Ewes.  
6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3 years old.  
Matched teams of Registered Percheron mares.

W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah

## Deer Lodge Farms Co.

Deer Lodge, Montana

Pure Bred Rambouillet

Range Rams

Registered Rambouillet Stud Rams for 1923 Fall Delivery

## Raup's Ohio Rambouillets



### YEARLING RAM

Second prize lamb at International, 1920.

MY OFFERINGS FOR THIS SEASON ARE:

60 head of Yearling Rams  
50 head of Yearling Ewes  
40 head of 2-year-old Rams

Also breeding ewes from two to nine years.

CHANDLER P. RAUP  
Springfield, Ohio, R. D. 10

## THE SHEEP EXCHANGE

Advertisements are received for this column to be paid for at the rate of \$1.00 per half-inch (25 words), cash with order. Advertisements must reach the office of the Wool Grower by the first day of the month for insertion in the current issue.

### BREEDING EWES FOR SALE

I will sell 1,200 first-class breeding ewes, fall delivery, and 600 acres of deeded range land and water, which controls range enough to run two full summer herds and the increase. Shipping facilities within four miles of the summer range. A choice of either side of the mountain for winter range and lambing grounds. Anyone interested can communicate with

R. A. TAWNEY  
Grand Junction, Colo.

### BREEDING EWES WANTED

Why sacrifice your good breeding ewes? We have lots of alfalfa and corn silage to care for 1,500 or 2,000 ewes, also good sheds. Would like to take a band of good ewes on the halves. Address

MARTIN FARMS, Dept. G.,  
Hamilton, N. Dak.

500 choice Hampshire ewes, aged 2 to 5 years.

1,500 Rambouillet ewes, ages 2 to 5 years.

THE J. P. RANCHES CO.  
Wilson Creek, Washington

## IMPORTATIONS HELD UP

Cable advices from England are to the effect that a recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease has prevented exportations which were to have been loaded about July 12th. Mr. F. W. Harding of Wheaton, Illinois, and Mr. Robert Blastock of Filer, Idaho, had arranged for exportations to be consigned to the ram sale. If no further outbreaks occur, these exportations will be released to arrive early in September. An earlier shipment for Selway and Gardiner of Montana and the Alberta farms of the Prince of Wales, was landed at Quebec on June 27th. A part of Dr. Gardiner's importations will be listed for the Salt Lake sale.

## ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

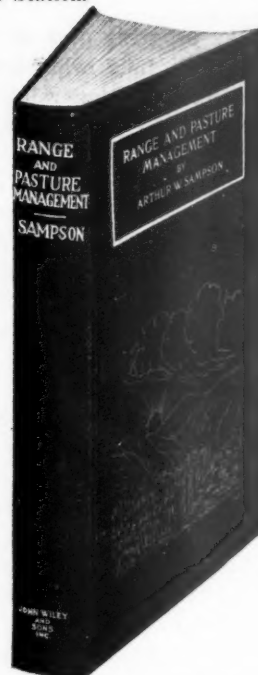
I offer for the '23 season 550 yearling and 100 two-year-old rams, bred from pure-bred Delaine ewes and top stud, registered Rambouillet rams—Rambouillet for size and Delaine for wool.

C. R. TINTINGER  
Cascade, Montana

## RANGE and PASTURE MANAGEMENT

By Arthur W. Sampson, M.A., Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Range Management and Forest Ecology, University of California. Formerly Plant Ecologist, U. S. Forest Service, and Director, Great Basin Experiment Station.



It is a pleasure to announce the publication of this book dealing with the practical care and management of range and pasture lands by Dr. Sampson, whose interesting articles have been printed at various times in the *National Wool Grower*. The book consists of 428 pages, 130 illustrations, and treats in a clear and comprehensive manner the following subjects:

- 1—The character of pasture lands and the history of grazing control.
- 2—The reseeding of the range.
- 3—The recognition of the early stages of pasture-forage decline.
- 4—The leading introduced forage plants and their culture.
- 5—The adequate protection of timber reproduction against grazing on potential timberlands.
- 6—The burning of pasture lands and its effect on forage yields.
- 7—The poisonous-plant menace and its control.
- 8—Forage estimates and grazing capacity.
- 9—Methods of studying revegetational problems.
- 10—Suggestions for instructions in pasture management and livestock production.

Price \$4, postage prepaid

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER  
303 McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

## THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S ASSISTANCE TO THE MEAT INDUSTRY



One of My Stud Rams

# CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

**CHAS. A. KIMBLE,**  
**Hanford, Cal.**

(Continued from page 18.)

portance that the American livestock grower places in the department's work. No other great livestock producing country in the world is free from foot and mouth disease.

### Vitamin Content of Meat

Certain kinds of investigations that require expert, trained men, expensive equipment, a long time for their completion, and a considerable expenditure, can only be carried on either by the Government or by institutions endowed for scientific purposes. It has always been the endeavor of the department to leave to private enterprises those activities which could be as well accomplished privately as publicly.

In spite of the importance and value of meat in the diet its position seems to have been taken for granted, and fundamental investigations have been relatively few and largely confined to the past ten or fifteen years.

Recently Dr. Ralph Hoagland of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has completed a study on the presence of Vitamin B in the edible tissues of beef, mutton, and pork. This vitamin is the one usually known as the antiberiberi or antineuritic. The absence of this vitamin in the diet results in retarded growth and numerous other disorders. Dr. Hoagland's investigations prove that meat may be regarded as an important source of Vitamin B, and particularly that certain of the edible organs, including the heart, liver and kidneys, are relatively rich in all three classes of vitamins, namely:

Vitamin B—Antineuritic.

Vitamin A—Antirachitic.

Vitamin C—Antiscorbutic.

### Nutritive Value of Neglected Cuts

Cutting tests over long periods have shown that the average steer weighing 1,000 pounds yields 550 pounds of meat. Only 95 pounds of this quantity is beef loin from which sirloin, porterhouse, and club steaks are cut. This means that less than 10 per cent of the animal is loin, whereas observation

over a long period has shown that 30 per cent of the demand is for cuts taken from the loin.

In the case of lamb and mutton the same situation prevails. The rack which yields the chops constitutes 6½ per cent of an average animal. Twenty-three per cent of the demand is for chops which come from the rack.

Ham constitutes 12½ per cent of the average porker; while 25½ per cent of the demand is for ham.

Bacon cuts constitute 11½ per cent of the live animal, while the consumer preference demands 23 per cent.

These illustrations are given to show the need for attracting consumer attention and demand to the other cuts of all classes of meat animals which are fully as nutritious and when properly prepared, are as attractive and appetizing.

The office of Home Economics of the Department has for many years carried on work calculated to even up the demand for the different cuts. Posters have been issued, methods of preparation have been described, recipe books have been published, news items have been prepared, home demonstration work has been done, all with a view to pointing out the economy of using neglected but still valuable parts of the animal.

### Preparation of "Meat Is Wholesome" Poster

At the earnest solicitation of the livestock and meat industry the department undertook to make clear to the public its position as to the eating of meat. This position had been misrepresented by proprietary medicine manufacturers, food specialty advertisers, and generally by food faddists of various kinds.

This poster (shown on page 17) calls attention to the wholesomeness of meat, the importance of well-balanced meals for maintaining health and strength, and urges the use of a variety of kinds and cuts of meat.

In co-operation with the National Live Stock and Meat Board about 100,000 copies of the poster, in full colors, have been printed and distributed, and this distribution is still progressing.



## Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

We offer for 1923

**600 Yearling Stud  
and Range Rams,  
also some Ewes.**

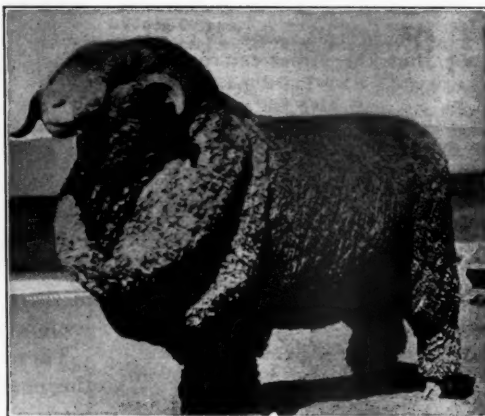
Single or car lots

Special prices on rams  
for early delivery.

Ewes for August and  
September delivery.

**John K. Madsen**  
Proprietor

Phone No. 147 P. O. Box 219  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah



Old 467, Grand champion, Sanpete County Fair, 1920  
and 1921. Grand champion, State Fair, 1921.

## RAMS

**Hampshires, Romneys, Rambouillets, Lincolns and Cotswolds**

Our Hampshire Ram Lambs were dropped February 10th to March 10th—a splendid lot.

A few choice yearling Romney rams from imported New Zealand ewes and by English sires. A few yearling Rambouillets, also a few rugged three and four-year olds. Our Lincoln and Cotswolds are mature rams, suitable for two or three years' service. All rams in A No. 1 condition. Can be seen near Soda Springs, Idaho.

Write, wire or phone **Knollin-Hansen Co.**

Soda Springs, Idaho, or A. J. Knollin, Union Stock Yards, Chicago



Our type of sheep for economical wool production under range conditions  
For 1923 Trade—400 yearling Rambouillet Rams. A small lot of 2-year olds.

**L. U. SHEEP CO. - Dickie, Wyo.**

David Dickie, President

A very much reduced form has been prepared as a sticker for envelopes and advertising, of which 3,000,000 copies have been ordered at their own expense by agencies desiring to distribute them. Practically all of the great railway systems of the United States and many other businesses used this sticker on their menus, envelopes and other emissions during the "Meat for Health Week" from June 25 to 30.

Although one of the simplest things for the department to do, its action was criticized from a number of quarters. Nevertheless, the poster has undoubtedly served a very useful purpose and proven very helpful to the whole industry.

### Moving Picture Activities

The department has prepared and distributed a wide variety of films covering the livestock industry, including all species. One film in particular is being depended upon to help remove the stigma that attached to American bacon in Europe due to the war and postwar quality distributed by the food control authorities of several countries, but particularly of Great Britain. This film shows not only the bacon end of the pork industry but the lard, sausage, fresh meat, edible organs, and other features.

The department is also making intimate studies of the retailing of meat, costs of distribution, consumer preferences, cutting methods, refrigeration, price quotations, and other related activities.

The foregoing is not intended to be a complete relation of the department's work in the interests of the livestock and meat industry but rather a statement of some of the activities and principles that will convey the general aspects of the situation to the interested reader. In this work the department is co-operating as far as possible with the National Live Stock and Meat Board, American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers Association, Institute of American Meat Packers, National Association of Meat Councils, and many other organizations interested in live stock and meat.